RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. VIII, NO. 27 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA"	6,702
29th "	"MOREA"	10,890
5th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th "	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th "	"MALWA"	10,883
26th "	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March.	"CALEDONIA"	7,573
12th "	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th "	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th "	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,987
9th "	"CALEDONIA" (c),	7,573
16th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd "	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th "	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminat voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th January	"KANDALA"	8,246
3rd February.	"CHANDA" *	6,169
28th "	"NEURALIA"	9,082
About middle of April	SHER "MASHOBRA"	8,200

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	22nd Jan	30th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Usada	5060	31st Jan.	13th Feb.
†Malacca Maru.	M. Tsuruha-shi.	5873	16th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Lang	4460	17th Feb	23rd Feb.
Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5879	18th Feb	1st Mar.

*This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.

†This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrived	Departures
Durma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th "	11th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc, apply
K. HIRATA,

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,500	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,427
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Laljı Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Maneharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
MANAGER.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 19, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,018/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Mamon Street, and Mandvi, Muatid Bunder Road.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 2, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basra, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,00
Paid-up Capital	£ 765,22
Reserve Fund	£ 220,0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,127,4

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT SPECIAL RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT INTEREST allowed at per annum.
ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. may be obtained on application.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Brachee:—
Busan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of day balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provid that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be obtained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
Claims settled Immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
12, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,45,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of admission are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predecease the husband months since if occupation Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARAN[illegible] & Co.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small cash promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms.
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.
Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 5½% p. a.
For further information Apply &c.,
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
8-1, Olive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
SO ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LISTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, SOILED LINEN BAGS, BELTS of every description, Guaranteed first class workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Lists on Application.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yard
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plate"

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE PATENT LIGHT CULTURE

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.
Testimonials from all quarters
Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
R 4693 1945

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. Agents for India [illegible]

ASTHMOL

If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.

We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.

Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD
HORNBY ROAD.
Agents:—
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
8, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
'S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both night and far
These words drop like a falling star.
"S. A. S."

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Every satisfaction cooking convenience.
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo
"Builds Bonnie [illegible]

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

In nine cases out of ten, ill-health can be directly traced to imperfect digestion. The daily headache, acidity, flatulence, heartburn, languor, constipation, biliousness, all may have their origin in the faulty action of the organs of digestion. If you suffer in this way, it is evident that your stomach, liver, and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help. Thousands of people have testified that they have banished all such common ailments as these by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

This popular remedy tones, strengthens and stimulates the organs of digestion to healthy activity, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you

it means that you are "run down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Attractions.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. Sharp
Eastern Tour, Ld.
Present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of
WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS
To-day Tues. 1st Feb. at 9-30 p. m.
The Famous French Comedy Opera
'LA MASCOTTE'

Wed. 2nd, Thurs. 3rd & Fri. 4th at 9-30 p. m.
Wallace's Beautiful Opera
"MARITANA"

Saturday, 5th Feb. at 9-30 p. m.
'Dorothy'

Sunday 6th February at 5-30 p. m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
The Famous French Light Opera
"LA MASCOTTE"

The Operas Produced by
T. C. FAIRBURN
LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
It is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9 30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 P. M.
A Drama in 4 Parts
'CONTESTED POWER'
The Story of a King and an Actress.

EMPIRE
[illegible] and 10 p.m.
[illegible] STAR
MDLLE THEA
IN
"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME"
AN ITALIAN DRAMA
SUPERBLY PRODUCED
The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India
The Landing at Madras
The Drive through the City, etc. etc.
Especially taken by our own operator.

The Empress
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Hundering Thrills
'Trail OF THE Octopus"
Featuring the immensely popular stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for keep
FIRST 3 EPISODES THIS WEEK

GOING STRONG!
THE 5th WEEK
Of the Mightiest, Strangest Weirdest Serial
Chapter Play Bombay has ever seen
(Further two Episodes — 5,000 feet)
featuring the celebrated
Miss Juanita Hansen
"THE LOST CITY"
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-day at 5-30; Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOKING OF
The Grand Musical Concert
given by the world-renowned
SONGSTRESS
MISS GOUHARJAN
OF CALCUTTA
on the 6th February 1921
at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo
begins to-day

FOR ONE SHOW—ONE DAY,—ONLY!
And that too for a noble Cause!
THE BRILLIANT EXTRAVAGANZA
"FAN FAN"
Produced by WILLIAM FOX.
Gorgeous spectacle, Superb setting, Clever Acting.
Enacted by Child Actors.
A SPECIAL CHARITY MATINEE
in aid of the
FAMINE RELIEF FUND
Under the distinguished presence and Patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY
THE HON. LADY LLOYD
and under the auspices of the Children's Guide of Service.
On Friday the 4th February 1921
at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
"FAN FAN"
A FANTASY OF NIPPON!
Prices as usual—Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1; 1st class annas 8; 2nd class annas 6; 3rd class annas 3.
At the
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,
GEORGE B. SEITZ AND MARGUERITE CURTOT
IN
A mystifying Heart throbing and Romantic Serial
THE PIRATE GOLD
the first two Episodes this Week
PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST
AND
A POLLARD COMIC
TIME
7, 8-45 aad 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays, at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

WATCH A WOMAN
FOIL FATE
See
THEDA BARA
the incomparable
in Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
Super-production
THE SIRENS SONG
produced by
WILLIAM FOX
A stupendous drama in which Conscience and the Devil play important parts.
To-day and during the Week at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
NEXT WEEK
our newest sensible serial
Trailed by Three.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
At 9-30 p. m. DAILY.
For a short season only
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
announces
Mr. LOWELL THOMAS
(in person)
Will presenting his
WORLD FAMOUS TRAVELOGUE,
"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."
AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO BRI VALOUR
A DIRECT FROM ONE YEAR AT COVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE, LONDON AND THE CENTURY THEATRE NEW YORK.
"Illustrated by the most wonderful pictures in motion and colour that have ever been screened."..... THE DAILY MAIL.
"This entertainment is a revelation of art as well as a revelation of romance. In fact Mr. Lowell Thomas has almost created a new art."..... Lord Burnham in The Daily Telegraph.
"Racy, humorous and thrilling, Positively hair-raising'..... Manchester Chronicle.
"The greatest Romance of real life ever told." Strand Magazine.
"Full of adventure and beauty" Manchester Guardian.
"On no stage of whatever kind has been presented anything more fascinating and impressive." London Morning Post.
"Enjoyed by over a million people in London alone" Glasgow Bulletin (The First Great Production Ever Presented in India Identically The Same In Every respect as when it appeared in London)
MATINEE! AT 6-15 MATINEE!!
WED. 2nd, SAT. 5th
NIGHT PRICES OF ADMISSION:— Stalls Rs. 6 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3. Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Rs. 1, Boxes from Rs. 45 downwards.
MATINEE PRICES OF ADMISSION:— Stalls Rs. 4 & 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8, Boxes from Rs. 36 downwards.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS present
To-night and This Week
A Stupendous Screen Version of one of the World's Greatest Literary Masterpieces
"The Corsican Brothers"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)
The world-renowned story of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece
featuring the Great Screen Artist
DUSTIN FARNUM
in a remarkable dual role
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE
To purchasers of Machinery
We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses Flour Mills, and Industrial plants.
Apply for our new Catalogue.
Engineer & Company
PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL—Undoubtedly the best. Good Food, comfort, etc., assured. Private dining table.
R2225 2970

WHENEVER you require any kind of Servants, Clerks, etc., please write or inquire at MOTEE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE at Grant Road House Agency, Sleater Road, Bombay
R 2285 8107

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT, a Gujrati Hindu having experience of Printing Press preferred. Pay Rs. 150. Write Box No. 1750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2283 8105

WANTED.—A TYPIST, conversant with Kanerese and Marathi, starting salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sirdar Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2286 8108

WANTED—An expert OPERATOR for a Cinema House at Rawalpindi. Apply with testimonials, in person, to the undersigned between 1 and 3 p.m. up to Saturday next. J. N. MEHTA, New Sardar Ashram, Sita Ram Buildings, Bombay.
R 2292 8123

WANTED.—Competent ACCOUNT and LEDGER CLERKS for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7977

WANTED—An experienced and hard-working COMPOUNDER to work whole time. One knowing dozes of medicines and writing decent hand should only apply to the PIONEER MEDICAL Supply Co., Princess Street, Bombay. Hindus will be prefered.
R 2276 8092

WANTED—A competant and hardworking CLERK with knowledge of acounts and Typewriting. One with previous experience will be preferred. Liberal pay will be given to a really competant man. For particulars apply to the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
R 2276 8093

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A muslim youth of a good family at present employed, desire a high situation here or anywhere in India. Possesses a sound knowledge of English, Urdu, Sindhi, Typewriting and Correspondence, etc. Apply Box No. 1749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2282 8104

WANTED—A SITUATION as a Manager to any of the Indian export and import firms in Bombay by an expert in the line. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Experienced for 15 years and good references will be given, if necessary. Apply Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2281 8103

WANTED

WILL FINANCIERS to country's good come forward with Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 immediately? Moneys returned at 9 per cent. Share retained. Apply Box No. 1745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2275 8090

FOR SALE.

FOF SALE A PLOT NO. 4 12 acres in side well and 100 trees of Mangoes on Gunga falls. Apply KAMRUDIN and SONS, Nasik.
R 2278 9000

FOR SALE—Two Chandler MOTOR CARS, 30 h.-p., just unpacked. Apply GOVINDJI MADHAWJI & CO., 6, Humum Street, Fort.
R 2291 8115

FOR SALE—5 seater MOTOR CAR, Humber, good condition with electric lights, 5 seater landowlet "Fiat." New paint good condition. Apply Box No. 1752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2290 8114

FOR SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft. 6in., 200 lbs. pressure. Ready delivery at Bombay. Particulars apply Box No. 1753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8128

FOR SALE—Undersigned wishes to dispose of a few hundred SHARES of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. at present market rate. Offers invited. Apply to Box No. 1754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8129

PRINTING MACHINARY—READY delivery Tradles, Cuttings, Stitching and Ink. Prices moderate. Apply:—PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay No. 2.
R 2262 8047

ONE four cylinder MERCEDES CAR 16/45 H. P. very powerful (silent Knight engine) handsome looking car. Fitted with special boat-shaped body, disappearing hood. Five seater, two folding seats, luggage carrier detachable rims, also electric lights. Four speed gear box Bargain. Seen in Bombay. Apply Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8087

TO BE LET.

ON HIRE—5 seater MOTOR CAR (with electric lights) per day. Apply Box No. 1751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2289 8113

COMMODIOUS FLATS with latest conveniences in "Adorn House," facing west at Soparibaug Road, Parel rent moderate. Apply Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., No. 204 Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.
R2251 8033

TO BE LET—Three Storied Up-to-date Newly built Bungalow at Alexander Road, Gamdevi. Accommodation per floor, one drawing room, five bed rooms with bath rooms attached and out houses. Possession from 1st. April Apply Box No. 1741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2272 8075

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE will be held in the stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla on THURSDAY, the 3rd February 1921. Horses sold on Commission. Intending sellers advised to notify the manager of any horses to be entered for sale on or before noon of the 2nd February 1921.
C 8020

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7989

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Mr. Julius Gove's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, commencing at 10 a.m. (sharp) Standard Time on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1921, of Race Horses, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks and Carriage horses recently landed from Australia. Bargains to be had. Intending buyers should not miss this opportunity.
C 8019

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal under, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.
7148

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
4868

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to 7th February, 1921, for 3 posts of experienced Estimators and Surveyors for work in the Engineer's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 and Rs. 20 war allowance so long as it is admissible.

Those selected will be required to serve for one year on probation and if found satisfactory will be taken on the Permanent Establishment and entitled to the Trust Provident Fund and Leave Rules.

Applicants must have had a thorough technical training and experience in estimating and surveying.

Applications must be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Replies will be given only to the selected candidates.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

27th January, 1921.
C 8030

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re. WOLF AND SONS AND SALOMAN BROS.
(in liquidation)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFEL that the above companies are in liquidation and that the liquidation proceedings have now been taken up. The creditors of the companies who have not already submited their claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, are required on or before 7th of March 1921 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., or in person or by their Attorneys to attend and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from the liquidation. Creditors who have already submitted their claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, are hereby required to communicate direct with the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., and to submit to them proofs of their debts or claims. If so required by writing by the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., they shall attend in person to prove their debts or claims in the manner aforesaid.

The atention of all persons having claims against the said companies is invited to clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, which was published under Notification No. 6200—W—11, dated the 22nd July 1916 of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part 1 of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 28th July 1916 at pages 1044 et seq of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part 1 dated 3rd August 1916.

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
28th January 1921.
C 8096

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

WANTED—Qualified VETERINARY SURGEONS. Grade Rs. 60 with future prospects. Apply to

C. V. SANE,
Director of Agriculture,
Baroda State.
C 8079

WANTED.

WANTED CLERKS—B. Sc. or B.A. with Science. Pay Rs. 85-5-100 with prospects. Applicants with office experienc preferred. Apply with testimonials to

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries, Bombay.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 29th January, 1921.
C 8119

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.
Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.
School will open from 1st February, 1921.
For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8116

GOVERNMENT OE BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. E-1338.

Bombay, 25th January, 1921.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold an architectural scholarship instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to the ultimate employment of deserving men in the Archaeological Department. The award of scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The scholarship which is open to all natives of India holding the degree of B. A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month for the first, Rs. 125 for the second and Rs. 150 for the third year; should it be extended beyond the third year, it will remain at Rs. 150. The Educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases.

(b) The scholarship will be granted for architectural training at the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay (where the scholar will also attend architectural class at the Sir J. J. School of Art) and subsequently in the Archaeological Department. Provided that the scholar shows special aptitude for archaeological work his scholarship which in the first instance, will be given for one year, only, may be extended for two or more years according to the discretion of the Director General of Archaeology in India.

(c) Although no guarantee can be given as to the employment of an ex-scholar in Government service, nevertheless Government is anxious to secure promising Indian recruits for the Archaeological Department and should a scholar prove himself capable of good work, there is every prospect that he will find an opening in that Department.

2. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Dorks Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness should reach the latter by the 15th February 1921.

3. The candidate when selected will have to proceed to Bombay and report to the Consulting Architect to Government there and his scholarship will be payable from the date of the report of his arrival in Bombay.

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments).
(Sd.) E. B. PROES,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.
C 8056

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes, sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate.
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "BURMA MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consigness of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality the following temporary establishment for the fair-duty during the ensuing Magh Fair:—

QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 3 per day plus 2nd class single railway-fare.

QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 2-8-0 per day plus 2nd class single railway-fare.

QUALIFIED COMPOUNDERS. Pay Rs. 1-4-0 per day, plus 3rd class single railway-fare.

The applications with testimonials must reach this Office before the 5th of February, 1921.

(Sd.) S. M. SATHE.
Chief Officer,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur.
28th January, 1921.
C 8112

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for Road Works in the Municipal area including the supply of about 20 lacs cubic feet of road metal yearly. Contractors may tender for any period of years upto ten.

Forms of tenders and other particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Re. 1 (one only).

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his Office on Monday the 14th February 1921 upto 3 p.m. (Standard time).

Tenders to hold good until the orders of the Municipality are passed thereon.

The Municipality reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

(Sd.) MEASHAM LEA,
O.B.E., M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi.
27th January, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Sorab Mansion," No 7 Murzban Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, at 2-45 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 26th January, 1921.
C 8084

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Sorab Mansion" No. 7, Mursban Road, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th February 1921 both days. inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 26th January, 1921.
C 8085

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. RANGOON MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A variety of secondhand FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES in good order. See MANAGER, Wallace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Tardeo.
C 8124

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in new building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new road (not named) opposite last but one Tram Station before reacting Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Apply on premises or N. S. BUNSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

NOTICE.

WANTED—Following men for famine duty. Only passed Sub-overseers and Matric and School Final men should apply with testimonials, stating previous experience, if any. The salaries are consolidated and include all allowances. No joining expenses will be paid.

Sub-overseer Rs. 100—125.
Work agent Rs. 50—75.
Checking karkun Rs. —50
Mustering karkun Rs. 25—35
Storekeeper Rs. 30—45.
Office clerk Rs. 40—50.
Subcashier Rs. 40—60.
Camp superintendent Rs. 35—45.
Kitchen superintendent Rs. 35—45.

(Sd.) L. M. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur.
C 8118

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1921, at 3 p.m. for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 1920.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai and Mr. F. Nelson, who retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th February to MONDAY, 28th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1921.
C 8111

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount called up and paid on the Preference Shares, and Rs. 3 per share on the Ordinary Shares (both free of Income Tax) has been declared for the period ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 39-51 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th December, 1920, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without any delay.

Owing to the irregularity of Postal delivery the Dividend Warrants will be delivered to the Bombay Shareholders on presenting the allotment letters and call receipts at the Registered Office of the Company between 1 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) and the Dividend Warrants of the mofussil shareholders will be posted to their last given addres. Change of addres, if any, should be notified without delay.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
7467

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Diploma in Public Health or a degree of the Bachelor of Hygeine of any Indian University. The selected candidates will have to give such adequate assurance or security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least 3 years.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of February 1921.

(Sd.) H. S. GOUR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 28th January, 1921.
C 8120

LEGAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Cos' Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the GAIKWAR SUGAR WORKS and DISTILLERY CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the factory belonging to the above Co., known as the Gaikwar Sugar Works and Distillery situate at Gandevi within the Terretories of his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda. The sale is subject to the sanction of the Court. The Liquidator is not bound to accept the highest tender or any other tenders whatsoever. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator Mr. S. B. Billimoria at No. 113 Esplanade Road and at the office of his attorneys Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal 95 Ash Lane Fort. Tenders in respect of the purchase must reach the Liquidator and his Attorneys before the 15th day of February 1921.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.
C 8117

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. MOLOODINA MUNJI, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, claims to be the heir and next of kin of the late Bai SARABAI, widow of Esmail Khakoo Somji and to be entitled to all the property left by the deceased including the 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Loan Notes mentioned in the list below.

And the Public are hereby warned against buying, selling or dealing with the said 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Loan Notes and if in spite of the above intimation any person or persons deals with the same he or they will do so at his or their risk and the value thereof will be recovered from him or them

LIST OF 3½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY LOAN NOTES.

Pieces	Face value	Numbers	Year of issues.
35	Rs. 35,000	B072,901 to B072,935	1900-1
22	„ 22,000	B071,181 „ B071,201	„
8	„ 8,000	B07 ,767 „ B072,774	„
4	„ 4,000	B071,432 „ B071,435	„
4	„ 4,000	B071,441 „ B071,444	„
1	„ 1,000	B071,177	„
1	„ 500	B071,070	„
1	„ 500	B081,377	„
1	„ 100	B081,311	1865
77	Rs. 75,100		

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Moloodina Munji.
C 8053

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDJI GOCULDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

MANECKBAI, widow of Govindji Gokuldas, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, in the City of Bombay. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.

The 20th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8121

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Custom House Ballard Road, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. the following goods:—

Electric Motor, Electric Chandelier with fittings Enamelware, Florida Water Wearing Apparel Cotton and Silk pieces, Silk Cloth; Deck Chairs, Cane Chairs, Jowari Gram Flour Wheat Flour, Methiseed; Flour Gram and Toor Dall, Silk Umbrellas, Tea Brushes and Miscellaneous Goods etc.
339 Bags Rice.
1 Iron Flagstaff with wire stays stay Moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES BENGAL (HARDOI) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY TUESDAY, 1st February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

48 bales Bengal (Hardoi) Cotton, out of 84 bales R. R. 'Pos Inv. 13 of 9-12-20.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES JAPANESE COTTON UNDERSHIRTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 1st. February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Clive Street, near Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.'s Godown by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Popatlal Ghelabhoy and Co., of Chuckla Street, the following goods:—

2 cases Japanese Cotton Undershirts each case containing 60 dozen.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st. February, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE ROPES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned and on account of the concerned

About 60 coils galvanized Steel wire ropes, 6 by 19 combinations of 1½in. 2in. 2½in. 2¾in. 3in. and 4in. in size, each coil 1,000 ft. in length.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE NAPKIN, 1 BALE COATING AND 21 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press, in Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Cawasji Framji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Punjab Swadeshi Stores, Lahore, the undermentioned goods:—

1 bale 100 pairs Napkins No. 9, Morarji Mill.
1 bale 50 pieces Coating No. 240, Standard Mill.
17 bales each 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 32144, Standard Mill.
3 bales each 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 33152, Standard Mill.
1 bale 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 35160, Standard Mill.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

Auctioneers.
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE UMARKHADI PROPERTY.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vasant Ramchand Ashavle, under the Mortgage deed on the 28th day of July, 1920.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Ashavle in that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Umarkhadi within the Registration and District of Bombay, admeasuring 750 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey Nos. 3645 and 3546 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under the "B" Ward No. 7437, Street No. 24—30—32 or 91, which premises are bounded on the East by the house of Nondo Bai Vajanker, on the West by the property known as the Kakuseth Oart, on the South by the property of Shanker Parnekar and on the North by the said Kakuseth Oart, which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his father, their tenant.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneer.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 MIRZAPUR GALICHAS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of those concerned:—

58 Galichas (carpets) of Mirzapur, of various sizes.

Goods on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE of all the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Toreatto John and Co. at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, with its goodwill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of mortgagee-in-possession, Sheth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs Toreatto John and Co., mortgagors, all the stock-in-trade of the said firm including caps, helmets, pith, straw and waller hats, felt hats, stiff and soft collars, child suites, leather belts, cotton and woollen undershirts, twill shirts, silk cotton and mercerized handkerchieves, towels, collar pins, powder puffs, smoking pipes, etc., etc.

Furniture including cupboards, show cases, chairs, table, Singer sewing machines, electric table fans, table and chairs, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

P.S.—The above will be sold with its goodwill in one lot.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esqr. and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esqr., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in voluntary liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1921 at 3 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises together with all and singular the mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, impliments, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances etc. appertaining thereto.

Further information regarding the detailed description of land etc. and particulars and conditions of sale could be had on application to the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st. February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

To the Government and G. I. P. Railway Dist

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed goods, etc., at Wadi Bunder, will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES BLEACHED TOWELS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st of Feb., at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcarun, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Amad Mussa Motivala.

11 bales Bleached Towels No. B. T. 13.
42 bales Bleached Towels No. 565.

Balance remaining out of the contract of 101 bales.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st February, 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

	To-day's price.
	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Emp	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, ,, Imports	100
Mid. American Spot more enquiry	9 83
Egyptain S.G.F. Sakes	21.00
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at close up time) Mar.	14 55
May	14.74
July	14 96
New Orleans 10 a.m Mar.	14.10
May	14.48

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.33
Feb.	9.31
Mar.	9 46
Apl.	9 51
May	9.61
June	9·64
July	9 76
Aug.	9·79
Sep.	9 81
Oct.	9,81
Nov.	9.78
Dec.	9.75

Tone —very Steady

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	9.54
Feb.	9.53
Mar	9.64
April	9·69
May	9 78
June	9 83
July	9,93
Aug.	9.97
Sept.	9.98
Oct.	9 98
Nov.	9 95
Dec.	9.92

Tone:—Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.17
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 33
April	9.37
May	9.48
July	9.69
June	—
Aug.	—
Sep	—
Oct,	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

Prices taken at 12-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan, 27th.

	To-day's price.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Buyers	39
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Buyers	40/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb Mar. Buyres	40/9

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

On account of the meeting held by the Marwaris, the Marwari Bazar opened late to-day at 2 p.m. for Fully Good M.G. Broach at Rs. 312 and advanced till Rs. 313 and remained steady at this price till 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 312. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 311 and after touching Rs. 310 closed at Rs. 311½.

Our market for ready cotton showed no activity on Saturday last. Both business and local millwalas did very small business and about Rs. 1500 only are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Jan. 31st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	311½
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	205
Fine Oomra's	—	March	248½

DR. BOSE'S COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

7/2, HOGALKURI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA.

All lovers of Homoes: Can easily learn and practice this excellent method of treatment by means of our English books on PRACTICE 2/4 MATERIA MEDICA 3/8 and obtain college degrees H.M.B., etc., by correspondence. Apply for rules to the PRINCIPAL with postage.

R 4695 8035

FOR PRINCES AND RICH-MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving neeter has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lastnig. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 21st.

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	205
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	311
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	247

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 31st.

Description,	Super-Fine	F G	Good,	Delivery,
M,G, Bengal ..	240	225	210	Ready,
M,G, Sind Punjab ..	240	225	210	,,
M,G, Oomra No, 4	24	225	—	,,
M,G, Central P No, 1 ..	300	290	275	— ,,
M,G, Central P No, 2 — —	265	250	—	,,
M,G, Khandeish No, 6 — —	220	208	—	,,

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the, 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th January 1921,

Cotton	16282	Bales,
Wheat	6777	Cwts
Linseed	441	,,
Rapeseed	7	,,
Gingellyseed	1334	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	1559	,,
Castorseed	180	,,
Rice	41410	,,
Myrabollams	649	,,
Cottonseed	8164	,,
Mowraseed	779	,,
Gram	1751	,,
Juwar	1414	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barlek	1263	,,
Bajra	3600	,,
Ceol	5495	Tons,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 98.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/4.11/16.
3 M/st D. A.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 370.
3 M/st D.A. Frc. 415.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 182.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 162.
American Cross rate dol. 3.86½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 55.20.
London Silver spot D. 36 3/4.
London Silver forward D. 36 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92 1/2.

SHARES.

Market was weak owing to bears covering. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2410, By. Dyeing 3130, By. Cotton 1135, Century 1260, Cent. India 4130, Colaba Land 2590, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1380, David 1610, Fazulbhoy 2140, Finlay 1110, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 645, Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3460, New Great 860, Pearls 1020, Phoenix 1015, Shapurji 365, Simplex 805, Swan 1095, Swadeshi 4240.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 720, By. Burma N. I. 185 pr, By. Burma 560, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 680, By. Steam 310, Bundi Cement 44/8, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord. 247/8, Katni Defd. 1250, New India Ins. 1 dis., Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Ord. 136/4, Tata Defd. 660, Tata Hydro 910, Tata Oil 175, Tata Bank 23, Scindia Steam 17 dis.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

The weather continues dry. The western disturbance is taking a very northern track. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay.

Forecast:—Dry deather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Monday, the 31st January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Jhansi. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur; night temperature is above the average at Mount Abu.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para and in excess at Dwarka and Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual in north Gujarat, east Kathiawar and Cutch; night temperature is above the average at Indore and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Sikes are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Raipur, Chanda and Hoshangabad and is in defect at other stations. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is also normal except at Raipur where it is below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Hyderabad and Belgaum where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad, but is nearly normal elsewhere.

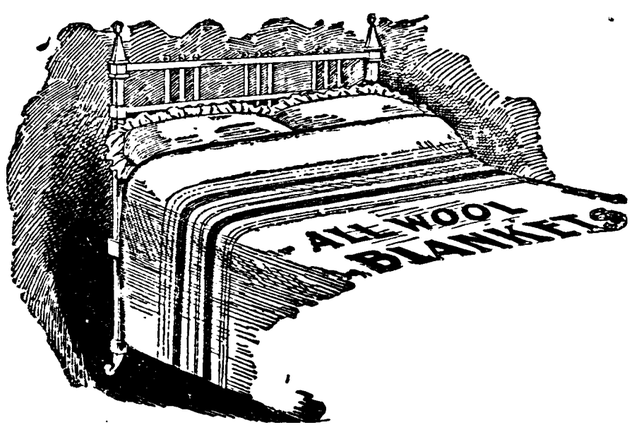
General remarks:—No rain has fallen. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded to the south of the latitude of Ratnagiri, but fine clear weather prevails to the north of it.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic summary for the 30th January 1921.—Weather continues dry. The western disturbance is taking a very northerly track. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the southwest of the bay.

J——

Great SALE of Blankets.



Now is your great opportunity

REAL WOOLLEN WINTER BLANKETS, pure white, with Blue striped Ends. These are our regular first class quality, but they have arrived just 3 months too late. To be cleared at much less than to-day's cost price.

IN THREE USEFUL SIZES AS BELOW

FOR SINGLE BEDS
Warm, Cosy Blankets, Pure white wool with Blue ends.
Size 76×54 inches.
Usual Price Rs. 34-12 pair.
Sale Price Rs. **22-8**

FOR DOUBLE BEDS
Large size and full weight.
Size 108×90 inches.
Usual Price Rs. 69-12 pair.
Sale Price Rs. **47-12** pair.

FOR LARGE SINGLE BEDS
A useful size and extra long.
Size 86×66 inches.
Usual Price Rs. 49-12 pair.
Sale Price Rs. **29-12** pair.

Two More Outstanding Offers Not to be missed.

THE "MENTONE" CASEMENT CLOTH

48 whole pieces of our popular Mentone Casement Cloth, the ideal Fabric for Draperies, Cushions, loose Covers, Dresses, etc., in ten leading colours. 50 ins. wide.

Usual Price Rs. **4-15** yard.
Sale Price Rs. **2-15** yard.

250 SERVANTS' BLANKETS.

A big stock of Servants' Blankets to be cleared, These are in Brown Colour with Red striped ends. Very warm in use and extra large size 81×52 inches.

Usual Price Rs. **4-15** each.
Sale Price Rs. **2-15** each.

The above are three examples of the drastic price reductions during the SALE.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"A Woman's Business" is the title of the excellent which is going to be received at the Opera House from Saturday. The story is as follows:—Unable to stand the sordid surroundings in connection with her home life in a little southern village, Barbara requests David, her small salaried sweetheart, to take her to the large Inn situate near her home where a masquerade dance was being held. She goes and there meets Johnny Lister, who is in the employ of Mr. Ellis as social secretary. Understanding that he is making quite a salary and knowing that a marriage with will not only give her social position but will also supply her with money Barbara sets out to win the young man and succeeds. A few days after they are married. Upon hearing of the affair Mr. Ellis discharges his secretary and the latter is unable to secure employment.

In New York they are at about the end of their resources when Barbara is approached by Ellis. She accepts his attentions but her husband objects. A break in the matrimonial bond ensues and they are divorced. Things are going nicely for Barbara until one evening Brookes enters the stores and demands payment. She gives him a cheque which is refused. Barbara then learns that it is Brookes money that has been sending the customers to the store. Realizing what an utter failure she is Barbara turns upon Brookes, wrecks the shop and returns to Johnny.

Johnny is now satisfied that Barbara has learned the lesson as what constitutes 'A Woman's Business." They are once more united and face the future with happiness and understanding.

IMPERIAL.

A new Pathe serial, "Pirate Gold," is to be the attraction at the Imperial this week until the completion of the ten chapters of romance and adventure in which George B. Seitz plays the heroic role. Marguerite Courtot, noted for her beauty and an actress of long experience, is the leading lady.

"Pirate Gold" is an excellent example of the new style of episode play known in motion picture circles as "The Seitz Serial." For Mr. Seitz in addition to starring in the picture also produced and directed it. He began as a scenario writer and when later he branched out into production and direction he cast aside the conventional serial form, with its succession of death-defying stunts, for a type of play having the characterization and situation of the straight drama to hold together the thrill scenes he incorporates in his pictures.

Mr. Seitz made his first appearance as a star in "Bound and Gagged." This serial, in ten episodes, was one of the most popular Pathe has ever presented and the rich vein of humor which ran through it was hailed with delight by the devotees of the episode plays. "Pirate Gold" also shows Seitz as a seeker after romance and adventure and he finds it not far from his home town, a village near New York. It relates the stirring tale of an up-to-date Captain Kidd treasure, which lies in a harbor on the Atlantic coast. Naturally there are pirates who covet the treasure, but this dashing hero gives them a thrilling run and manages to win out in the end.

NEW SERIAL AT THE EMPRESS.

The main requirement of the film story is that there shall be mystery and real live, continuous interest. Of that there is plenty in the new serial film, this week, at the Empress Theatre. It is a yarn of the most mystifying kind, with many intensely dramatic situations, and judging by the three episodes which are being staged this week a film in which the interest and the excitement will be well sustained. It opens in the Egyptian desert, where a couple of scientists hit upon a hidden treasure and what is described as a "devil's trade mark." On the trade mark is written, "Whoever takes this talisman will bathe in human blood." It is a forecast which comes true, for one of the scientists murders the other. The scene changes back to civilization, and we find that the scientist has hidden the treasure and has sealed it with nine separate daggers as keys which are distributed amongst nine different people. We are introduced also to the Society of the Secred Twelve, who are in search of the missing treasure, to the daughter of the scientist (like his companion he soon passes out of the story, murdered by the gang) and to a detective who rejoices by the name of Carter Holmes and who is destined to play a prominent part in the unravelling of the mystery which surrounds the Secret Society and the treasure and talisman. Those who like a film of the robust order will find plenty to interest them in "The Trail of the Octopus," and the acting is in hands experienced to dramas of the sensational order, for the principals took the leading roles in "The Voice on the Wire."

MAJESTIC.

The barrier of wealth and social position crumbles to dust when true love brings Marie Bernais and her lover together in "The Siren's Song." This newest William Fox super-production featuring Theda Bara, is shown for the first time at the Majestic Cinema from Saturday.

Rarely has Miss Bara appeared in a more pleasing and dramatic role than that of Marie Bernais, the Breton fishermaid. Her portrayal of the simple village girl, who is spurned by her lover because of her humble estate, is exquisite. Later in the play, when the little maid of Brittany has become the greatest prima donna of Paris, she loves a wealthy man who gives her real love in return. She tastes true happiness until her girlhood sweetheart returns and persuades her, by spiritual argument, to give up her lover. By practising her wiles upon him, the singer discovers that his motives in urging her to the sacrifice were motives not of goodness, but of selfish passion.

In this drama of human emotion Miss Bara's talent is revealed at its best. "The Siren's Song" is sure to delight everyone who sees it.

Theda Bara is seen in an unusual environment in the new William Fox super-production, "The Siren's Song," which opened yesterday at the Majestic Cinema Girgaon. The scenes are laid in a fishing village of Brittany. Miss Bara appears in the quaint peasant costume of that French province, and the sea is always splashing in the background.

There is beauty in every setting, and Miss Bara's acting surpasses anything that has been seen here before. As the humble peasant girl she passes through a great conflict of emotions, from the anguish caused by a wrecked romance to the triumph that comes with fame.

Mr. N. Macmichael is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras in relief of Mr. Lloyd appointed as Madras representative on the Council of State.

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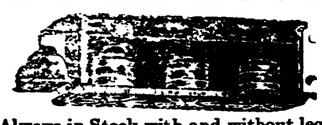
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



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AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

THIRD-DAY'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The meeting which closed to-day has been extremely successful attendance, exceeding that of previous years. To-day's racing proved on the whole unfortunate for backers. They succeeded in spotting winners in first two events, but in others there were several setbacks. A great deal of money went away on Spanish Chestnut, Jaunt and May Morn, while the victory of Dara Bay in the last race provided the greatest surprise of the day; dead-heat between Traceable and Idyl was run off after the last race, Traceable winning by about a length.

THE DILKUSHA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Hoyt's DISCARDED, 10-12, Trahan 1
Messrs W King and V J Reed's TODDY, 7-9, Northmore 2
Mr S Basheer Ali's BLACK FRIAR, 7-9 cd 7-7, Mason 3
General Raja Sir Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN, 8-9, Beasley 4

Also ran:—Red Duke 10-0, Munderah 8-3, Country Maid 7-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 Discarded and Toddy, 3 to 1 Red Duke, 6 to 1 Belgraven and Munderah, 8 to 1 Black Friar, 10 to 1 Country Maid.

The race:—Red Duke and Munderah made running and Toddy afterwards took it up. Discarded came away a furlong from home and won easily by two lengths, a neck between second and third, three-quarters of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ESCORT, 9-2, J E L Harrison 1
Mr S N Mohamad's NAJDI, 9-12, Trahan 2
Mr A Basvaraj Ur's ARAB KNIGHT, 9-11, Abdul Wahid 3
Mr Ebrahim Nassar's SPARK, 9-0, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Bolt Away 8-7, Grey Baz 9-9, Lightning 9-1, Bayard 9-0, Rainbow 8-12, Municipal 8-9, Winkle, 8-1, Monocle 7-9.

Betting:—2 to 1 Escort, 3 to 1 Spark, 5 to 1 Arab Knight, Grey Baz, Lightning and Winkle, 6 to 1 Municipal and Monocle, 8 to 1 Bolt Away, 9 to 1 Rainbow, 10 to 1 Najdi.

The race:—The field kept together into the straight where Najdi and Arab Knight showed ahead, the latter was however passed by Escort a furlong from home, the leader though closely pursued by Bolt Away won by half a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

THE LUCKNOW GRAND NATIONAL.—Distance 2½ miles over Steeplechase Course.

Mr Ivan Jone's CHINA EGG, 13-2, N Stuart 1
Raja Sripal Singh's HENRIETTE, 9-5, Meades 2
Capt J Wallington and Mr W M Newill's WHAT NEXT, 9-7 cd 9-8, Capt Newill ... 3

Also ran:—Brandichoc 10-3, Tarfoot 9-5.

The race:—China Egg made running attended by Brandichoc. Henriette displacing the latter 5 furlongs from home. The favourite was never challenged and won comfortably by 8 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—5 mins. 16 1/5 secs.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Mack's CARELESS GIRL, 9-13, Trahar 1
Mr C O Forth's LADY LYRIC, 7-0, Brownlee 2
Mr J C Galstaun's GREEN PEARL, 10-0, Beasley 3
Nawabzada S M Mirza's MAY MORN, 9-3, Pullin 4

Also ran:—Sinn Feiner 7-12 cd 7-13, Flying Curie 7-5, Indian Maid 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 May Morn, 2 to 1 Green Pearl, 5 to 1 Careless Girl and Sinn Feiner, twenties and forties the others.

The race:—To a good start the field kept together until in straight when Lady Lyric showed in front followed by Green Pearl, and Careless Girl. The latter overhauled Lady Lyric in front of the stand and going easily won by 2 lengths, a short head between second and third, two lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

THE PATIALA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A M Fawcett's TRACEABLE, 9-8, Pullin 1*
Mr Alibo's IDYL, 8-13, J E L Harrison 1*
Raja Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-2, Mason 3
Mr S Basheer Ali's DOUBLE WIN, 8-0 cd 8-2, Meades 4

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Black Jess 8-6, Jaunt 8-1, Duet 7-9 cd 7-11, Middleton 7-2 cd 7-3, Nice Gun 7-0, Belle Chance 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Traceable, 3 to 1 Idyl and Jaunt, 4 to 1 Buff Mail, 5 to 1 Double Win, 6 to 1 Talcum, 9 to 1 Belle Chance, 10 to 12 the others.

The race:—They raced together until at 3 furlong Jaunt took the lead followed by Idyl. Traceable then came up, but was unable to pass the leader making dead-heat. Quarter of a length between dead-heaters and third, a short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 45 secs.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Gold's FORRARD AWAY, 8-6, Northmore 1
Mr A C Thomas' LOUGH CORRIB, 8-8, Mason 2
Mr B N Bhargava's LACE, 9-11, Trahan ... 3
Mr B C Chararia's CARLESS, 8-12, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—Highfield Lady 9-3, Last Spot 8-12, Finchcocks 8-10, Lhassa 8-10, Taffey's Darling 8-7, Spanish Cchestnut 8-5 cd 8-4, L'Avenir 8-0 cd 8-1, Prime Boy 7-12, Nice Bird 7-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 Lace, 3 to 1 Last Spot and Spanish Chestnut, 4 to 1 Carless, 5 to 1 Forrard Away, 6 to 1 L'Avenir, 7 to 1 Lough Corrib, 10 and 20 the others.

The race:—They ran in a bunch for the greater part of journey, Lace then showed out on rails, but a furlong from home Forrard Away shot to the front followed by Lough Corrib. A close race ensued, the former winning by a short neck, a head between second and third, three-quarters of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 17 1/5 secs.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's DARA BAY, 9-3, Karim 1
Mr H J McGee's MONSIEUR JAMES, 9-4, Northmore 2
General Raja Sir Harisingh's BRICKEN BRIDGE, 9-0, Beasley 3
Mr Hamed Uddin Ahmed's LUNA, 7-13, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—May Lass 9-12, Loch D 8-13, Mercury 8-11, Diana 8-2, Higher Level 7-12, cd 8-0, Speak the Truth 7-8 cd 7-11, Capricorn 7-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 May Lass, 7 to 2 Monsieur James, 3 to 1 Loch D, 4 to 1 Higher Level, 5 to 1 Luna, 6 to 1 Dara Bay, 7 to 1 Diana and Speak the Truth, 8 to 1 Bricken Bridge, 10 to 1 Mercury, 12 to 1 Capricorn.

The race.—They raced in an unbroken line with Dara Bay holding a good place on rails. Two furlongs from home the leader drew out and although challenged by Monsieur James, won in canter by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third, half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

TIES 1921.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) F M Foote v S S Gangla.
(2) Syed Hassan v. K Taksuchi.
(3) H Khonloff v. H R Cox.
(4) N R Shortt v. Venkadwara Rao.
(5) S Calvocoressi v. K D Shadani.
(6) J Fukuda v. O Kawmura.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

(7) F Portloch v. W Cuthbert
(8) Capt Nethersole v. R K Shangavi.
(9) Y G Allana v. C M E Warner.
(10) L C Parton v. J Scott.
(11) H F E Pitt v. N M Mirchandani.
(12) T G Gollerkeri v. R H Wild.
(13) S A Williams v. Winner of 1.
(14) Winner of 2 v. Winner of 3.
(15) Winner of 4 v. Winner of 5.
(16) Winner of 6 v. D Jeebhoy.
(17) S Sambamurti v. S G Gore.
(18) Capt J Mathews v. T W Brough.
(19) N B Bhagwat v. F H Mehta.
(20) S H Mehta v. G Liladhur.
(21) E Annett v. D S Misra.
(22) S H Advaney v. D S Campbell.

THIRD ROUND.

(A) Winner of 7 v. Winner of 8.
(B) Winner of 9 v. Winner of 10.
(C) Winner of 11 v. Winner of 12.
(D) Winner of 13 v. Winner of 14.
(E) Winner of 15 v. Winner of 16.
(F) Winner of 17 v. Winner of 18.
(G) Winner of 19 v. Winner of 20.
(H) Winner of 21 v. Winner of 22

FOURTH ROUND.

(M) Winner of A v. Winner of B.
(N) Winner of C v. Winner of D.
(O) Winner of E v. Winner of F.
(P) Winner of G v. Winner of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winner of M v. Winner of N.
(Y) Winner of O v. Winner of P.

FINAL.

Winner of X v. Winner of Y.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Allana and A N Other v. Calvocoressi and Campbell.
(2) Morarji and Wagle v. Annett and Parton.
(3) Fujita and Hayashi v. Fukuda and Harwood.
(4) Brough and Portloch v. Nethersole and Viram.
(5) Bird and Bailey v. Liladhur and Syed Hassan.
(6) Goldney and Browne v. Cox and Capt Mathews.
(7) Savur and Bhagwat v. Foote and Cuthbert.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

(8) Jejeebhoy and A N Other v. Kohlhoff and Venkaswaram Rao.
(9) Kowmura and Takenchi v. Shakur and Rahimtoola.
(10) Winners of 1 v. Winners of 2.
(11) Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4.
(12) Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6.
(13) Winners of 7 v. N R Short and Stuart Minle.
(14) O Henry and Marshall v. S N Williams and Pitt.
(15) Warner and Brook Short v. F Mehta and S Mehta.

THIRD ROUND.

(M) Winners of 8 v. Winners of 9.
(N) Winners of 10 v. Winners of 11.
(O) Winners of 12 v. Winners of 13.
(P) Winners of 14 v. Winners of 15.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of M v. Winners of N.
(Y) Winners of O v. Winners of P.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Mrs Hunt and Brough v. Lady Tata and A N Other.
(2) Miss Hyam and Syed Hassan v. Miss Meyers and Morarji.
(3) Miss Donald and N R Short v. Mrs Clayton and Annett.
(4) Miss Gambo and Bird v. Mrs Row and Wagle.
(5) Miss Samuday and Warner v. Mrs Wilkin and H R Cox.
(6) Mrs MacInnes and Wild v. Mr and Mrs Portloch.
(7) Mrs Balmer Perry and Capt Mathews v. Mrs Campbell and O Henry.
(8) A N Other and D Jeejeebhoy v. Miss Strangman and Nethersole.

SECOND ROUND.

(M) Winners of 1 v. Winners of 2.
(N) Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4.
(O) Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6.
(P) Winners of 7 v. Winners of 8.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of M v. Winners of N.
(Y) Winners of O v. Winners of P.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following will play their games in the 1st Round on Tuesday, the 1st instant, on the Queen's Road Tennis Courts:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

N R Shortt and Venkateswara Rao, No. 1 Court, at 4 p.m.
H R Cox and Kohlhoff, No. 2 Court, at 4 p.m.
Fakuda and Kawamura, No. 4 Court, at 4 p.m.
Syed Hassan and Katenchi, No. 5 Court, at 4 p.m.
P M Foote and Gangla, No. 6 Court, at 4 p.m
S Calvocoressi and K Shadani, No. 6 Court, at 5 p.m.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss C Gambo and W Bird v. Mrs Row and R A Wagle, at 5 p.m.
Miss Samway and C M Warner v. Mrs Wilkin and H R Cox, at 5 p.m.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

(2nd Round.)

On the Gymkhana Compound Courts.

F Portlock and W Cuthbert, No. 5 Court, at 5 p.m.
L C Parton and Scott, No. 6 Court, at 5 p.m.
Capt Matthews and Brough, No. 7 Court, at 5 p.m.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships altogether three matches were played off this afternoon, two finals, one each of Ladies and Men's singles and a semi-final of mixed double. A large crowd of spectators watched the final of men's singles, the rival players being Okomato and Iyer. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. E. the Governor of Bengal and the party from Government House arrived at 3-30 p.m. when the match commenced and stayed till the end of it. Okomato won by 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2. During the early stages of the match, there was nothing to choose between Iyer and Okomato and later on, Okomato asserting supremacy, won by a margin.

Ladies Singles, Final:—Miss Swaine experienced no difficulty in beating Mrs. omlinson by 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-final:—The match between Warden and Mrs. McKenna and Hosie and Miss Cobbold was an intersting and level match, Warden and Mrs. McKenna winning by 7-9, 64, 6-2.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, after the couclusion of the games, distributed the prizes.

STRIKES AGAIN.

PETROLEUM WORKERS OUT.

KOHINOOR MEN RESUME WORK.

About twenty-five hundred workers employed in the four petroleum works at Sewri belonging to the Burman Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Indo-Burmah Oil Company, respectively went on strike yesterday. The grievance of the strikers appears to be that they used to get a bonus amounting to a month's salary, every year. But last year the employers were unwilling to pay it and the result was that there was a strike. However, after the men had held out for a number of days, the authorities declared a general increase in their pay instead of the bonus and then the men resumed work. This year too, the workers wanted their usual bonus and sent a letter through the President of their Union to the management of the works put the following notice at the gate of each installation in reply to that letter:—

"In view of the fact that the Oil Companies have received an official notice from the President of the Petroleum Workers' Union to the effect that unless a bonus be given to their workmen a general strike will be called on Monday, 31st January, 1921, it is hereby notified that the Companies adhere to the terms of October settlement and no bonus will be paid. Consequently work can only be continued on the present terms and therefore on Monday morning, 31st instant, unless the abovementioned official notice has been withdrawn only those men who are prepared to work on those terms need attend."

The consequence of this notice is the present strike.

KOHINOOR MILL STRIKE.

The men of the Kohinoor Mill who were out on strike a few days ago, without asigning any reason, resumed their work yesterday.

PETROLEUM WORKS STRIKE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to say the Petroleum Companies have declined to comply with the men's reasonable demand for a month's bonus. The men therefore will stop work to-day till the bonus is conceded, and the wages during the strike are paid. I cannot refrain from emphasizing the mistake of giving a bonus to the office staff and denying it to the real producers of wealth. Such differentiation is indefensible in principle and produces discontentment in practice. The men cannot help feeling that they are not treated with the same consideration as clerks are treated. I am told that there is a Provident Fund for the European workers established under the Home Office Rules. The men have no such Provident Fund. I have suggested such a Provident Fund to be distributed annually instead of at the retirement of the worker. This will work well for the men under existing circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MACKENZIE'S SAW MILLS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—These men have been on strike for several days. After striking work they came to me and sought my advice. I interviewed the Manager, and pleaded earnestly for some concession—an olive branch. But I found all inexorable. I could not therefore exercise my influence over the men with any effect. I examined the pay-sheets. I find that the total increase since the war is 100 per cent., but this includes annual increment, which is given for efficiency, and also transfers from coolies to more technical and skilled work. The actual allowance is 30 per cent. On comparing these wages with other workmen's wages in Bombay I find that the annual increment for efficiency is a common affair; that nowhere is this increment taken with consideration for the purpose of ascertaining the total increase. If this were done the percentage in other workplaces would be greater than in the Saw Mills of Mackenzie, Limited. At present the men get an allowance of only 30 per cent. which compares very unfavourably with the 60 per cent. of the Petroleum workers and 80 per cent. of the millworkers. Under the circumstances the olive branch would have been "a stitch in time which would save nine." But it is no use crying over spilt milk now. The result however, is that the usual methods for breaking the strike resorted to. Warrants are being issued to arrest the ringleaders. My experience is that false charges are fabricated and supported by false evidence. The Police prosecute on such complaints and the courts convict. Magistrates are not infallible to say the least. When will this sort of harrassment cease? One would not mind a fair fight however prolonged; but these warrants on leading spirits are deplorable and dishonourable.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

DUKE AND BOMBAY.

THE VISIT TO BE BOYCOTTED.

CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League, and the National Union, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held last night at the Oswal Vaishya Wadi, Mandvi. Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas presided in the absence of Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mohomed Chhotani. A very large audience, chiefly merchants, attended the meeting and unanimously passed two resolutions boycotting all functions in connection with the visit of the Duke of Connaught and condemning the conduct of the "representatives" of the people in the Municipal Corporation in voting an address of welcom to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the name of the citizens of Bombay.

The meeting lasted till a late hour.

A detailed account of the proceedings will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle."

KHILAFAT MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee meetings will be held at the following centres on the dates and time mentioned herein.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and other speakers will address the audience regarding the gravity of the situation in respect of Khilafat and allied questions and the necessity of doing the work vigorously.

An appeal for collection of funds by means of Khilafat receipts will be made for the assistance of Smyrna refugees and sufferers who according to information are undergoing untold sufferings and hardships and require a warm and ready response from the bretheren in faith in India. Besides, money is urgently needed for the relief of *Mahajirins*, maintenance of the National Muslim University of Aligarh, Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow and for the support of families of those who are undergoing pre-execution in pursuance of Khilafat work and for carrying on propaganda.

It is hoped that every Muslim will deem it his pious duty to attend the meeting on the dates fixed below and assist the Khilafat cause by munificent donations, and by purchase of Khilafat receipts.

PROGRAMME OF THE MEETINGS.

1. Hamidia Masjid 1st Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
2. Chhota Qabrustan 2nd Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
3. Dharavi 3rd Feb. 7 p.m. S.T.
4. Jama Masjid 4th Feb. After Juma Prayer.
5. Bandra 4th Feb. 8 p.m. B.T.
6. Madanpura 5th Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
7. Tank Bunder 6th Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
8. Zakariya Masjid 7th Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
9. Parel 8th Feb. 8-30 p.m. B.T.
10. Minara Masjid 9th Feb. 8-30 p.m

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. CHANDRIKA PRASAD PRESIDES.

1. As Lala Lajpatrai resigned the presidentship of the above Conference, Mr. Chandrika Prasad, a retired Railway servant and who travelled in Europe and other places to study the conditions of the railwaymen, has accepted the Presidentship.

2. In place of Mr. Baptista, Mr. S. Titus of the G. I. P. Railway has consented to be Chairman of the Reception Committee.

3. Arrangements are ready for the reception of delegates. Delegates living in European style will have to pay Rs. 10 per day and these Indian style Rs. 5 in advance.

4. Railwaymen are requested to attend in large numbers to represent thei grievances, if there be any.

5. The Conference meets in the Empire Theatre on the 4th instant (Friday) at 11-30 a.m.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

CREATION OF A CENTRAL BODY.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall, Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, writes:—

A telegram has been received from Lala Lajpat Rai, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, to the effect that he is unable to leave Lahore in time to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee next month. In view of the fact that his presence is absolutely necessary, the meeting of the Standing Committee, announced to be held on February 3rd, has been postponed.

(2) In furtherance of the policy of regular organisation of the Trade Union movement, announced at the session of the First Congress last November, it has been decided to create a central body for Bombay Labour, apart from the organisation known as the office of the Trade Union Congress. The task before the workers in Labour's cause is enormous, and it is thought that by the formation of a central executive, labour work will gain in efficiency. The Managing Committees of Trades Unions in Bombay are, therefore, requested to elect one representative each from their Unions and submit the names of such representatives to me by the 10th of February. These representatives in consultation with their Unions will meet and draw up a written constitution for the central body which, in future, will be the channel for communications with the Trade Union Congress on all provincial matters appertaining to Labour as well as the vehicle for prompt and united action where the interests of the workers are at stake.

"AN IRATE COMMISSIONER"

OFFICIAL VERSION OF ASSAULT CONTRADICTED.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Having read the official version of the incident regarding the assault by the Commissioner, S. D. on three prominent citizens of Sirsi, so far as it was given out in the letter of Mr. J. Crerar, Secretary to Government, Home Department, published in your issue of the 24th instant, we the undersigned eye-witnesses of the assault, want to assure you that, that version is an entirely fabricated account, put forth by the Commissioner to defend, what is on the very face of it indefensible. So, in order to bring out in glaring light the utterly false nature of the statements made therein, we want to examine them one by one.

The Official report mentions that we approached the bungalow half an hour after midnight. This is not at all true, it was quite before midnight i.e. at 11-30, that we went to the bungalow. The Official report says:—"They made their way shouting to veranda where Mrs. Cadell . . . . and within a few feet of the former lady's bed." Now, it must be first of all noted that the party that approached the "Collector's bungalow" was not a leaderless mob; they were people led by such prominent and tried leaders as Mr. Akadas and Mr. Ramakrishna Kadve. To allege that such a party came "shouting" and behaved "noisily" is to add insult to injury. Secondly as to the statement that "they made their way . . . within a few feet of the former lady's bed" it is utterly false. For, the people had no reason at all to go up the veranda; because, it was the Commissioner who, hearing the jingling of the bells tied to the neck of the bullock, first accosted the people with the words "'Kon Hai, Kon Hai", "Who is there", when we were at a distance of about 50 feet from the bungalow and he was seen by us standing by the railings of the veranda. The people, when they entered the compound, stood below in the yard at a respectful distance of about 10 feet from the veranda. It was only when the Commissioner called for the owner of the cart, that he moved forward; and when the Commissioner dealt a blow to the owner of the cart, Mr. Akadas went forward and entered a peaceful protest; then the Commissioner bent over the railings, caught hold of his hands and came down the veranda and began to press his throat; and when Mr. Kadve went forward to rescue him, the Commissioner attempted to kick him. So, it will be seen from the above given facts that, firstly, there was no reason at all for the people to go up the veranda, when the Commissioner himself was seen standing on the edge of the veranda; that all the while, the people were standing below in the courtyard and it was the Commissioner who came down the veranda to press Mr. Akadas's throat. So there was no possibility at all of these people seeing any body sleeping on the veranda. Nextly as for the statement that the Commissioner required the people to leave and to bring the complaint in the morning, if the Commissioner had been good enough to utter these words, matters would not at all have come to such a pass. For, can any one believe that the people, who had humbly approached him to ask for justice, insisted obstinately on having justice, then and there, in spite of his order to leave and to bring the complaint in the morning?

Nor was the assault due to any misunderstanding; it will be clear from the following facts that the assault was made in a cool, calculated manner. Because when the owner showed the bleeding bullock by the help of his lantern and was beginning to narrate the event, the Commissioner asked whether it was due to an attack by any tiger. The owner told him that it was not so; and narrated the event which he heard calmly and attentively and then, when the owner finished his account, he asked as to for whom the cart was tried to be impressed. The owner replied that it was for the "Saheb Lok." Then the Commissioner asked him coolly to come nearer and when he approached him, he was, to his utter surprise, rewarded with a severe blow on his cheek.

The above given facts will make it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the official version is an entirely concocted one that the assault was not at all due to any misunderstanding but a deliberate one, made simply because the people had the courage to make a complaint about the impressment of a cart for this heaven-born bureaucrat.

We are glad to note that the matter is occupying the attention of the Government of Sir George Lloyd and that he keeps an open mind about it in spite of the Official version, and we trust that he will take prompt action to heal the wounded feelings of us Kanarites.—We beg to remain, Sir, yours etc.,

(Sd.) TIMMYA GANAPAYA HEGDE, Hipanhalli.

(Sd.) CHENNAPPA CHENBASAPPA PALLED.

MR. PATWARDHAN VAIDY SIRSI.

(Sd.) NILKANTH RAMACHENDRA PATAWARDHAN.

Sirsi, Jan. 28.

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had no intention of figuring in the Press once more. I wish a veil was drawn over the matter, which is far from savoury and pleasant and my object in writing to you now is to emphasize the fact that I did not supply the particulars regarding the interview with Mr. Griffiths to your representative.—Yours, etc.,

POONSEY H. MEISHERI.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

A Bombay Government Gazette notifies the 23rd February 1921, the date fixed for the inauguration of the New Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to be a public holiday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of the National Muslim High School at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) Haji Abdus-Suttar Haji Umar Sceb Madressa, Surti Moholla.

H. E. the Governor attends the Port Trust annual inspection of works. Luncheon at Ballard Pier Station, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association's Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, D. M. Petit, N. B. Exchange Hall, at noon.

Prof. M. Abbas' lecture on "Arabic Literature in India" University Library, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Hon. Mr. V. S. Shastri's lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "the Present Situation." Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education," Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. S.).

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Indian Passengership	6
A Case of Enquiry	6
NOTES OF THE DAY.	6
REUTER'S TELEGRAMS	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7 & 8
GENERAL NEWS	
Rangoon Mail Appeals	9
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Indian Railways	6 & 8
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL	
The Boycott Movement	7
Railway Committee	8
Ratepayers' Victory	7 & 8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	4
COMMERCIAL	4

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Tuesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 30th January was 74 as compared with 148 on the corresponding day of last year and 571 in 1919. There were one attack and two deaths from small-pox.

PARSI STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of the Parsi Students of St. Xavier's College, will be held at the College Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. H. P. Mody, Advocate, will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, who have been summoned for the Current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court to-day, the 1st February, 1921, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ALLENBY IN PALESTINE.

The public are informed that the above entertainment, being given at the Royal Opera House, will commence at 9-45 p.m. instead 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held on Friday (Feb. 4th), at 6 p.m. to meet Mr. F. W. Thomas, Ph.D. the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, and Librarian of the India Office, when Dr. Thomas will give an address.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The ninth general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, (near Crawford Market) on Thursday, (Feb. 3rd), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidency of Prof. Robert W. Cable, when Mr. D. A. Mande will read a paper on "Notes on Indian Architecture past and present," and at the same time Prof. Cable, Assessor for competition No. 4 for the Design for a Memorial Clock Tower, will declare the award for the same.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Shastri will deliver three public lectures at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

I.—On Wednesday 2nd Feb. Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on "Non-Co-operation and Education."

II.—On Thursday, 3rd Feb., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on "The Present Situation."

III.—On Friday, 4th Feb. at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on "Non-Cooperation and Education."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The share market is closed.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and five-eighth pence, Demand Bills one shilling six and one-fourth pence.

LATE LT.-COL. H. P. DIMMOCK.

Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S. (retd.) whose death is announced was born in 1857 at Ely, England. At the age of 23 he joined the Indian Medical Service. In 1888 he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum at the Grant Medical College and third Physician, at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. In 1891 he became Obstetric Physician at the Hospital and Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College. His unique services, for bringing into existence, and developing, the Motlibai Lying-in Hospital and the Petit Hospital for Women and Children, are well-known to Bombay public. He was, on several occasions appointed Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

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National Home Rule League.
THREE PUBLIC LECTURES.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, The HON. Mr. V. SRINIVASA SHASTRI will deliver three Public Lectures on
(1) "NON-COOPERATION & EDUCATION,"
(2) "THE PRESENT SITUATION" and
(3) "NON-COOPERATION & EDUCATION"
on
WEDNESDAY 2nd
at the
MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Sandhurst Road
and
THURSDAY 3rd and FRIDAY 4th
at the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE Fort,
Respectively.
Time 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
All are cordially invited to attend.
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KANJI DWARKADAS
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Hon. Secretaries,
N. H. R. League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February, 1, 1921.

INDIAN PASSENGER-SHIPS.

In deciding to appoint a Committee to investigate the question of sufficiency of the scale of accommodation and sanitary conveniences at present provided for deck passengers on Indian passenger ships, the Government of India have not moved too soon in the matter. The evils of habitual overcrowding and insanitation on board the majority of these ships are too well-known and have continued to obtain for too long a time to require any excuse for their removal. The Government of India are well aware, as their communique shows, that an attempt was made so far back as 1890 to remedy the evils. Indeed the Native Passenger Ships' Commission appointed by them in the year, after very careful and exhaustive inquiry, made some definite recommendations. These recommendations, it may be further pointed out *were actually accepted* by the Goverment of India (*vide* para 8 of their Resolution No. 3870—S R. of the 22nd September 1892), but why they did not give effect to them later on is known only to Government—and perhaps, also to the European mercantile interests, which would have been affected by the carrying out of these recommendations. It is not too much to say from our experience of the past attempts of the passenger public and the authorities, to secure the removal of the prevailing abuses, that it is mainly these interests which have successfully stood in the way of the reform. One of the important recommendations made by the afore-mentioned Committee was that the minimum space for between-decks passengers on short voyages in the fair season should be raised from 6 to 9 superficial feet and that Section 18 of the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887 should be amended accordingly. This recommendation, if carried out, would have brought material relief to the third class passengers who form the vast majority and who are always puddled together more like pigs in a sty than as human beings with any sense of comfort. But then, the limiting of the number of passengers on a boat, which would have followed the enforcement of this modification, would have touched the pockets of the shipping companies which have been all along enjoying the monopoly of the traffic. Hence it is that we find that no redress of the crying grievances of the public has been forthcoming from the side of Government all these years. The official press communique conveniently glosses over this past lapse on the part of Government. However, since they are at last moving in the matter, the suffering passenger public may hope for some redress in the not distant future.

The composition of the Committee, as announced, it must be stated, is very disappointing. There is to be only one Indian on the Committee of five—or six, we include the Secretary. Why this disproportionate representation of Indian interests, when the grievances to be inquired into pertain almost wholly to Indians? The European mercantile and shipping interests are represented by two members, while the Indian passenger public and the mercantile interests are left to be represented by a single member only. Both the Indian Passengers Traffic and Relief Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, which have been taking the liveliest interest in the subject, ought to be represented on the Committee if anybody. We hope both the Association and the Chamber will enter a vigorous protest against the one-sided character of the Committee and will demand adequate representation for the Indian passenger public and the Indian mercantile interests. The outcome of the labours of the Committee appointed some time ago in Burma to enquire into the grievances of the B. I. S. N. Company's passengers ought to serve as an object lesson to the Indian public. The country does not want Commuittees which are not fully representative of the Indian public and the recommendation of such Committees will never prove satisfactory.

"A CASE FOR ENQUIRY."

We published the other day a letter signed by three citizens of Sirsi complaining of the behaviour of Mr. Cadell, Commissioner, S. D., in assaulting three Indian gentlemen who had gone to him with a complaint. Subsequently we published a communication from Mr. J. Crerar, Secretary to Government, giving the official version of the affair. We publish to-day a letter signed by three eye-witnesses of the alleged assault who flatly dispute the accuracy of the official version and who assert that the assault was deliberate. If the facts as stated by them are true, the behaviour of Mr. Cadell would appear to be reprehensible in the extreme and we trust the Governor-in-Council who is considering the matter will see that whatever inquiry he makes will be impartial as well as exhaustive. We have no intention of prejudicing the merits of the matter, but it is as well to make it clear to the Governor-in-Council that the public will not, in this matter, be satisfied with the usual departmental method of enquiry and disposal of complaints against high-placed bureaucrats.

Notes of the Day.

British Committee and "India".

In a recent issue of "Young India" Mr. Gandhi has criticised our views in regard to the decision of the Congress to dissolve the British Committee of the Congress in London and to discontinue the newspaper "India". Since we commented upon the Congress decision, which we still regard as being "unfortunate" a cablegram has been received in this country to the effect that the committee is being dissolved and "India" has ceased publication from the 15th instant. The news has been received in many quarters with a feeling akin to remorse. We have examined Mr. Gandhi's justification for the action of the Congress with the respect that his personality deserves and we regret to have to say that after reading what he has to say we are more unconvinced than ever about the wisdom of the step that has been taken. We need not say that we are familiar with Mr. Gandhi's views about foreign propaganda. But his views are not the views of the majority of Nationalists in the Congress. As we stated on a former occasion, the Constitution Sub-Committee, whose report was published in the latter part of last year, had made no recommendation whatever in the direction of the step that was taken by the Nagpur Congress. As far as our information goes, the question came up for the first time before the Subjects Committee in the shape of a draft resolution. After the usual discussion, in which Mr. Ben Spoor, chairman of the British Committee, also took part, it was decided to adopt a resolution to be placed before the Congress urging action in the direction indicated above. In the first part of the resolution, the need for foreign propaganda was recognized, and the Subjects Committee entrusted the resolution to the President for placing it before the Congress "from the Chair". When the resolution appeared on the agenda, notice of an amendment to it was given to the President. The resolution could not be taken up on the day for which it had been notified. And when next the Congress sat to discuss the resolutions including the one dealing with the British Committee and "India", the subjects Committee had met less than twice, and in view of the notice of amendment, which certainly raised an important issue, the Committee might have considered the advisability of getting the resolution formally proposed before the Congress by some one beside the President. It was not done.

"An Unfortunate Decision".

Now, if the amendment, which, we admit, had little chance of being accepted, had been allowed to be discussed, it would have helped to clear the air and remove all misapprehensions and misunderstandings. On the other hand, by the manner in which responsibility was shirked, room has been given for fresh doubts and misunderstandings. As for Mr. Gandhi, it was open to him to oppose in the Subjects Committee what he calls the wasteful plan of foreign propaganda, and it is absolutely certain that if he had resolutely adhered to his settled views and convictions and opposed the proposal of the sub-committee of the Subjects Committee on this question, the proposal would have been defeated. He did nothing of the kind and he acquiesced in the proposal *re* foreign propaganda, it is believed, to placate some of his colleagues, who were very strong on the point. As to the President's method of disposing of the amendment, we cannot help thinking that it was clearly wrong. We have never yet heard of a legitimate amendment having been disallowed merely on the ground that it was an amendment to a resolution to be moved from the chair or that the Subjects Committee had regarded the subject matter of the resolution as non-controversial! In the first place the Subjects Committee was not entitled to assume too much in respect of the non-controversial character of any proposition—much less the one under notice. The question had not been previously discussed by the public because they had not been given an opportunity to do so. As a matter of fact, the resolution was sprung as a surprise on the Congress and the country, and then, not a word of explanation was vouchsafed as to why such a far-reaching step was recommended. Whatever Mr. Gandhi and those who constituted the Subjects Committee think—and our information is that some members were ready to support the amendment—we have no doubt that there are others who think differently, and even if they happen for the time being to be in a minority, they had as good a right as anybody else to be heard in support of their view. Having regard to their circumstances, we deliberately expressed the opinion that the decision of the Congress was "unfortunate" and after reading Mr. Gandhi's two "notes" in "Young India", we feel that we were right in expressing that opinion.

Architecture and City Development.

We referred the other day to the lamentable consequences of our apathy towards national architecture. It is in our hands to do more than merely to feel remorse about those consequences. We have still ample opportunities of remedying them. We are at present busy discussing various schemes for the development of Bombay. The Back Bay Reclamation scheme has now received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. And, within a few years, a new town will arise on the site to be reclaimed from the sea. If we are vigilant we should not allow it to reproduce again the Western monstrosities which at present so glaringly disfigure our city. We must continuously insist on the due recognition of national architecture. Every new phase of development in the city must express the freedom and the emergence of national architecture from the bondage of Western decadence. If only people realise their responsibility to the nation, a revolutionary change in the buildings of the city can within a very short time be easily effected. If they fail to do so, they will have to tolerate grandiose and ugly designs like, for instance, the one for the proposed Cotton Exchange. We do not know who is responsible for awarding the prize to Messrs. Gregson Bately and King. But, surely, the Cotton Contracts Board should have drawn the firm's attention to the fact that the proposed building was to be erected in Bombay under eastern skies and not under the grey skies of Manchester. Is there any chance for the public to know the reasons which led the Board to import a foreign design, in preference to the one based on indigenous traditions? The Directors of the Mulji Jetha Market are contemplating its reconstruction. It is to be hoped that they will not imitate the Cotton Contracts Board and that they will go further than merely passively accepting the improvements "notified" by the Municipality. Will they lead? Will they take advantage of the opportunity and afford scope for the recognition of Indian craftsmanship?

Reformatory School.

The working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, which is now housed in its own spacious premises and buildings at Matunga, has elicited the encomiums of everybody who had the pleasure of paying the institution a visit. The annual report of the Reformatory for 1919-20 which has just been issued bears evidence of satisfactory progress achieved and of its undeniable utility to a city like Bombay. At the close of the year there were in all 252 boys in the institution of whom 115 were admitted during the year. The number of boys discharged during the same period was 60, thirty-five of whom left on the expiry of their terms of apprenticeship. The majority of the boys were, of course, Hindus. Looking to the ages of the boys sent to the institution by the magistrates, we find that the largest number of them were aged between twelve and fifteen. The terms of detention in the case of these boys varied from two to seven years, 46 being awarded three years' and 26 four years' detention. Five years' detention was ordered in 17 cases, six years in three cases and seven in one case. These periods are too long to secure the object in view viz., the reformation of the boys, but we are glad to learn that in a large number of cases the boys are discharged before their terms of apprenticeship, on their showing satisfactory proof of good conduct. The advocates of the revival of hand spinning and weaving in this country would rejoice to find that the majority of the boys who pass through the portals of the institution go out equipped with a knowledge of this craft. Other useful handicrafts, which would stand in good stead to the boys when they are again thrown on the world, are also taught and thus the institution is serving a useful purpose. The Indian Jail Committee, which visited the institution, has made a suggestion that for a school of this kind there should be a matron on the staff, especially for the sake of the younger boys. We do not know whether the Committee of management of the institution have secured the services of a matron of the right sort, but if they have not, they would do well to do so as early as possible.

Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of his Excellency Sir Hugh and Lady Tothill at Dinner at Admirals House on Monday 31st January.

Monsieur Clemenceau, Monsieur Pietri, Monsieur Turpauls, Lieut.-General Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Crauford Stuart and Mr. H. Sharp have left Government House yesterday.

Major R. W. W. Grimshaw and Captain C. P. Hancock have arrived at Government House yesterday.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GOVERNMENT POLICY 1860-1920.

III*

Experimental lines—first trunk Line Programme of Guaranteed Railways—The Eight lines, Foundation of present system—Disastrous Financial Results and Railway Deficit—Lord Lawrence, and the Policy of State construction and management—Reversal of this Policy—Costly Frontier Lines, Heavy Purchase Prices, and Ruinous Contracts—Completion of Trunk System and Robertson's Report—Mackay Committee and Annual Programme of £12½ millions—State vs. company management and the Inquiry in 1916—The Acworth Committee and the Companies' witnesses.

The history of Indian Railways dates from 1845 when three experimental lines were sanctioned viz., the East Indian from Calcutta to Raniguni 120 miles, the Great Indian Peninsula from Bombay to Kalyan 33 miles, and the Madras Railway from Madras to Aokonam, 40 miles. In 1854 Lord Dalhousie drew up a scheme for a general system of trunk railways to connect the three presidencies with one another and the inland tracts with the seaports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The scheme was not given effect to before 1859. When the East India Company was abolished in 1858, and the crown assumed the direct Government of the country, there were 121 miles of the East India Railway running from Calcutta to Raniguni, 91 miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Kalyan and Karajat, and 65 miles of the Madras Railway from Madras to Arcot, constituting an aggregate mileage of less than three hundred miles.

First Trunk System.

By the year 1850, cantracts were entered into with eight companies for the construction of five thousand miles of railway with a guaranteed capital of £25 millions. The main provisions of these contracts were:—

(a) The Government of India undertook to provide "free" all the land required.

(b) A guarantee of 5 per cent. was to be given to the companies by the Government on the capital invested, i.e. if the net receipts of the railways were less than five per cent. on the share capital, the Government was to make good the difference from the revenues of India.

(c) The companies were to give the Government half of the surplus profits, if any, after meeting the guaranteed five per cent. interest.

(d) The companies were to manage the railroads, and accounts were to be half yearly.

(e) The Government was empowered to reduce the rates and fares if the dividend declared was more than ten per cent. on the capital.

(f) The interest charges were to be paid by the Government at the rate of 22d. per rupee.

(g) The Government was to exercise close control over the working and expenditure.

(h) The Government was given the option of purchasing the railways at the expiration of the twenty-fifth or fiftieth year from the date of the contract by either paying a sum equal to the value of the entire share capital according to the mean market value of the three preceding years or paying an equivalent annuity for the residence of the term of ninety-nine years.

Eight Railways—foundation of present Railroad system.

The eight companies that were formed under this guarantee system were (1) The East Indian, (2) the Great Indian Peninsula, (3) the Madras Railway, (4) the Bombay Baroda and Central India (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, now the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, (7) the Sindh Punjab and Delhi, now part of the North Western Railway and the (8) Great Southern of India, the present South Indian Railway. In ten years the line to Delhi from Calcutta was completed by the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula finished the lengths from Bombay to Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Raichur respectively the S. P. and D. Railway built the line from Gaziabad to Lahore, and the Madras Railway built the lengths from Madras to Bangalore and Raichur respectively. In the year 1870, railway communication was established from Bombay to Calcutta, Bombay to Madras, Madras to Bangalore, and Calcutta to Delhi and Delhi to Lahore.

Disastrous Financial Results and Railway Deficit.

The results of the guarantee system, under which these railroads had been constructed, were disastrous. The companies built the lines wastefully and spent large sums without effective control. One railroad built bridges in such a shabby way that they had to be rebuilt very soon with enormous outlay. Another chose such a ridiculous route and alignment that almost every big town was avoided and every mile of road was built on difficult country. A third proceeded to construct so leisurely that in many cases structures had to be begun twice, and materials lost or damaged had to be replaced at additional cost. The net receipts of these railways were not enough to meet the guaranteed interest. A railway deficit became the regular feature of the Indian state budget every year. In 1864, the deficit was nearly 1½ crores of rupees. In 1871, and the three subsequent years a select committee of the House of Commons on Indian finance collected valuable information regarding the financial transactions and effects of the Indian guaranteed railways. Several unpleasant facts came to light, and many startling revelations were made in the course of the enquiries.

Lord Lawrence and Policy of State Rly.

In the seventies it was decided to aban-

(Continued on page 8.)

*III Previous articles in the series appeared on Jan. 29 and 25.

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY.

M. DOUMER'S STARTLING DEMAND.

DOUBLE THE AMOUNT FIXED AT BOULOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Paris.—The newspapers to-day are more cheerful than could be expected considerin the atmosphere of gloom not to say of th agitation in which the Conference adjourne yesterday. The consensus of opinion that the British and the French points of view are not so irreconcilable as they ap pear to be and that the speeches by Mr Lloyd George and M. Briand have eased the situation. M. Doumer had startled the Conference by demanding from Germany an amount double that fixed by the Boulogne Conference, including also immediate payment of the annuities totalling four hundred and fifty million sterling spread over the next three years in order to enable France to share Germany's future prosperity.

M. Briand admitted yesterday that the arrangements of the Boulogne Conference had not been clearly understood by France and consented to an adjournment of the Conference to enable the French experts to formulate a more practicable scheme than M. Doumers, Mr. Lloyd George had insisted upon an immediate and definite settlement with Germany and was supported by Italy and Belgium, so that the British view is bound ultimately to prevail, bu M. Briand will have a difficult task in pacifying M. Doumer and the extremists of the Chamber, who demand the uttermost farthing from Germany.

PROBLEM NEARING SETTLEMENT.

SCHEME FOR 42 ANNUAL GERMAN PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Paris.—There are indications this evening that the reparations problem is nearing settlement. The committee of Experts, who have been sitting throughout the day will probably decide the terms of the draft resolution to-night for submission to the Conference to-morrow. It appears that a agreement has been reached for a scheme providing for forty-two annual German payments in conformity with the Boulogn agreement and also on *ad valorem* tax on Germany's exports. The discussion now relates to the amounts to be fixed for an nuities and export tax. Ten to fifteen pe cent was at first proposed for export tax but it will probably be higher.

EXPERTS' UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT.

A SLIDING SCALE OF PAYMENT SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 31.

Optimism with regard to the successful outcome of the Conference has been re-kindled by the announcement that the experts at a midnight sitting unanimously agreed on the recommendations, leaving to-day's Conference to deal only with details like pen alties.

M. Briand declares that the Allies will not separate without a definite decision. The experts suggest a sliding scale ranging from two millards of gold marks in the first year to five milliards in the eleventh and after that six milliards with a small rebate for prompt payment thus reconciling immediate determination of the total indemnity and eventual possibility of Germany's increased capacity to pay.

It has now been decided that the Germans shall be invited to confer in London at the end of February and not in Geneva.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Paris.—The Comittee of Experts met this morning to draft a resolution on the question of Reparations. M. Briand M. Loucheur, Lord D' Abernon, Sir Worthington Evans, the Belgian, the Japanese and one Italian delegate were present. The Committee discussed the compromise resolution, worked out by the Belgian delegates, fixing the annual payments by Germany at the maximum of six billion gold marks and the minimum of three billion according to Germany's ability to pay. It is probable that the Committee will adopt this plan.

CABLE ITEMS.

A New York message states that the Pacific Mail will inaugurate a mail service from San Francisco to Calcutta in February.

The Bar to the King's Police Medal has been granted to Superintendent John Coutman of the North West Frontier Police.

GHILAN REBELS RAID TUNAKAHAN

UNDER BOLSHEVIK PROTECTION.

PERSIAN GOVT'S. PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Reuter learns that three-hundred rebels from the province of Ghilan in the South-west of the Caspian Sea raided the Persian town of Tunakahan under the protection of fire, from the Bolshevik ships, and carried off several notables and a quantity of rice and cattle.

The Persian Government has protested to Soviet Government.

MR. DENNING ON HIS AGREEMENT WITH INDIA OFFICE.

HIS EXPERIENCE OF BUREUCRATIC INJUSTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Mr. Denning in a letter to "The Morning Post" asserts that the form of the agreement was changed after his action against the Secretary of State commenced, but that change will in no way help any other civil servant, unfortunate enough to experience bureaucratic injustice. He denies the suggestion by the defence that he developed heart murmur as a result of malaria and says that he had it when the India Office Medical Board passed him, consequently he contends his agreement was terminated on the most questionable evidence.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF SIR RALPH ASHTON.

FOUND WITH BULLET WOUND IN HEAD IN BATHROOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Sir Ralph Ashton has been found dead in the bathroom of his residence at Reigate. It is stated that there was a bullet wound in the head and a rifle lying alongside body.

STATE-AIDED SETTLEMENT IN EMPIRE.

DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES CONFER WITH LORD MILNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

The representatives of Canada Australia and New Zealand held a Conference with Lord Milner at the Foreign Office yesterday on the subject of State-Aided settlement within the Empire. The Conference adjourned until next week when it is anticipated that practical proposals with a view to preferential treatment of Britons in the Dominions will be submitted.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

LORD LEE LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED FOR ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Westminister Gazette" states that it is believed in some quarters that Lord Lee will be nominated for the Admiralty in succession to Mr. Walter Long and that another peer is going to the War Office in the place of Mr. Churchill. The journal criticises the policy of the Government in surrendering the highest offices to the Peers in order to avoid Bye-elections. No previous House of Commons, it declares, would have stood such practices.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

BEING HOTLY CONTESTED IN SOVIET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

"The Times" learns that M. Krassin has returned to Moscow and submitted to his Government the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, which is being hotly contested by Chicherin, Litvinoff and their associates.

ABERMULE RAILWAY SMASH.

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 31.

A probable explanation of the Welsh rail way disaster is now available. It is stated on the highest authority that a "tablet" or a metal disc authorising the driver of the slow train to proceed from Montgomery to Abermule was found amongst the wreckage, which shows that the driver proceeded from Abermule without a correct tablet for the section on which the collision occurred.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

TOTAL CASUALTIES UP TO DATE

COURT-MARTIALS AND INTERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

An official Dublin Castle report states that the total casualties in Ireland up to date are fifty-four military killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded, one hundred and ninety-nine police killed and three hundred and eleven wounded sixty-nine courthouses and five hundred and thirty-five barracks have been destroyed, while one hundred and ninety-four have been damaged. Three thousand raids have been carried out on the mails. For the week ended January 24th, there were forty-two attacks on the police and the military in which eleven police were killed five of these cases being cold-blooded assassinations. In all cases excepting one, the police defended themselves successfully and inflicted heavier casualties upon their assailants. There were thirteen attacks upon barracks, but all were completely frustrated.

The arrests during the week numbered one hundred and thirty-one, while seventy-two court-martials resulted in sixty convictions. Thirty-four internment orders have been issued making the total up to date 1,463.

DUBLIN COURT MARTIAL.

WHY. "MR C." DID NOT APPEAR IN COURT EARLIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Mr. "C", in the course of his evidence before the Dublin Court Martial, explained that he had not appeared earlier in the proceedings because on his way to the station a friend had told him that he might be "Done in."

DE VALERA IN IRELAND.

FRENCH STORY CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

The French newspapers' story that De Valera is in France is contradicted. Interviewed by the "Daily News" correspondent in Dublin, De Valera denied that he had left Ireland since he landed. "He reiterated Ireland's demand for independence and then suggested negotiation for alliance in the common interests of Britain and Ireland. He denied that Sinn Fein held the policy of isolation.

COMMISSIONER AMBUSHED IN KERRY.

SINN FEINERS ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Two machineguns were employed by sixty assailants in the ambushing of the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Holmes, and an escort whilst travelling by a motor car in the martial law area of County Kerry. One constable was killed and the remainder wounded, Mr. Holmes seriously. The cars and the arms were carried off.

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

BURIED WITH SIMPLE CEREMONY IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 31

Paris.—France's unknown soldier was buried to-day beneath the Arc de Triomphe with a simple ceremony. Troops from the garrison rendered the last honours. The Cabinet Ministers, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain, Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of the parents, the widows, the orphans and the disabled men were present. M. Barthou Minister of War laid upon the coffin the insignia of the Legion, of Honour, the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Lloyd George placed a laurel wreath tied with British coours on the grave.

VICTORY TROPHY FOR THE KING.

PRESENTED BY MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

The handsome Victory Trophy presented to the King by the Maharaja of Gwalior in memory of the signing of Peace is now complete and will be placed in a room at Windsor Castle. The trophy of which Lady Feodora Gleichen was the sculptor consists of a bronzegilt figure of winged Victory holding a laured crown set on an exquisite opal globe representing the World and includes Tige rand Cobra representing India.

RATEPAYERS' VICTORY.

GENERAL TAX NOT ENHANCED.

NOR FIRE BRIGADE TAX.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, yesterday, when the adjourned discussion on the budget estimates was resumed. The proposal to raise the general tax to 11 per cent. was not adopted, (and the amendment moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, levying the tax at the existing rate of 9½ per cent., was carried. The proposal to increase the Fire Brigade tax was also defeated, and the amendment moved by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman levying the tax at the present rate of 3-8 per cent., was carried.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy called the present budget a necessity budget, for in his opinion the Commissioner and the Standing Committee wanted no more or no less than what was just necessary for the purpose. He declared the Corporation would be quite justified in raising the general tax as proposed, otherwise the Municipality would not be able to carry out its work efficiently and expeditiously. He was against raising the rate on water supplied to mills, for it would hamper the industry, which would lead to greater industrial unrest than at present.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST.

The Secretary at this stage read out the petition signed by several hundred ratepayers protesting against the proposed increase in the general tax.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia was against the proposed increase. He added this was not the time to do so, in view of the high cost of living. On account of the Rent Act, every pie that they increased in the general tax would come out of the pockets of the tenants. He suggested they should utilise part of the large cash balance and the lapsed grants and also to find out new sources of revenue, notably a terminal tax, to meet the increased expenditure.

MR. KHAN'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, Chairman of the Standing Committee, replying on the debate, said as to the complaint about underestimating income and overestimating expenditure, it was one of the first principles of budget-making to estimate their income with caution, and similarly their expenditure. Much had been made of the surplus cash balance of Rs. 36 lakhs, but members who urged that it be utilised did not take into consideration the items of expenditure that stood against it, including the contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs to the Improvement Trust. It was proposed to increase the general tax now when they could not help doing it. As the Commissioner had pointed out every rupee budgetted for was needed for the proper administration of the Municipality. He asked them to pass the budget as it stood.

Consideration of the budget estimates was then taken up item by item.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan proposed that the general tax be levied at the rate of 11 per cent.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J .A. Wadia said it was true that some years ago he declared his opinion that a city of the size and importance of Bombay should have a town band, picture galleries, parks, museums and other amenities of life which cities in Europe with half a lakh of population possessed. But while he said this, he never objected to necessary expenditure for carrying out the obligatory duties of the Municipality. He objected to the proposed increase in the general tax now, because these were times of distress in which they should not impose increased taxation. Rather he wished them to economise in every possible direction. It was not quite correct to say that their income had not increased during the last ten years. They had raised one crore more during that time. It did not matter whether it was raised by way of an increase in the general tax or by any other method. The fact was that they had raised the revenue by one crore. He would vote against the proposed increase in the general tax.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved the following amendment:—

"That in view of the usual annual under estimate of the income and over estimate of the expenditure of this Municipality as is evident from the following statement of Budget Estimates and Actuals of Income and Expenditure for last ten years and in view of the very heavy incidence of taxation per head of population in the City and the prevalence of exceedingly high rent and very high prices of even ordinary necessaries of life it is not at all desirable and advisable to enhance the taxation in the next year any more than it is at present and with these objects in view the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Chapter 8 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that the general tax leviable on buildings and lands, under Section 140 (c) of the said Act shall be levied for the year 1921-22 at the existing rate of 9½ per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively. 2. That the Budget estimate for the year of the General Tax at 9½ per centum be adopted at Rs. 81,26,660"

Dr. Sukhia said he adhered to his declaration made at a previous sitting that it had been the practice almost invariably to underestimate revenue and overestimate expenditure. He asked the Corporation to pause and seriously consider the question before they agreed to the proposed increase. In the past also, the then Commissioners and Standing Committees had come before them with proposals to increase taxation,

(Continued on next page.)

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' DECISION.

WILSON AND XAVIER COLLEGES AFFECTED.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S SCHEME.

Principal Gidwani came back from Ahmedabad yesterday morning by the Gujarat Mail. He addressed a large meeting of the Gujarat College students on Sunday night at Ahmedabad. About 150 students sent him assurances that they would not stay in their College after Wednesday next. They have made an appointment with Principal Gidvani to address them again on Wednesday outside their College.

During the last few days Principal Gidvani addressed meetings at Baroda and Surat among other places. At both the places, students meet him on Monday night to report that they were all on strike.

BOMBAY BOYS' DECISION.

WILSON AND XAVIER COLLEGES AFFECTED.

Prof. Gidwani addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Wilsonians nearly 500 in number, at 1 p.m. on Monday in the College compound from Mr. Banker's House. He exhorted the students to at once withdraw from the Wilson College which was no better than a slave Factory. He asked them whether the Wilsonians were going to follow the noble example of the students in Calcutta and other places. All the students declared that they would not return to the Wilson College.

One of the students asked Mr. Gidwani whether it was proper to leave the College without coming to an agreement with the parents.

Mr. Gidwani told him that his first duty was to his country.

There was considerable enthusiasm throughout, and nearly 15 students gave their signatures on the spot.

The Wilsonians are expected to go on strike and join the N. C .O. army.

In the St. Xavier College too all the Hindu students are on strike.

STUDENTS AND N. C. O.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI DONATES RS. 10.000

Mr. S. R. Bomanji who is taking a keen interest in the students' movement in Bombay, has placed a sum of ten thousand rupees in the hands of Mr. G. B. Deshpande, who is pushing on the movement. The sum will be appropriated to making immediate provision for students, who come out of their Colleges and help the N. C. O. movement.

FUTURE OF N.C.O. STUDENTS.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S SCHEME.

In view of certain differences of opinion regarding the future of students who have withdrawn or intend withdrawing from Government and aided institutions, a representative of "The Chronicle" interviewed Principal A. T. Gidwani of the Gujarat Vidyapith who explained the present situation in this respect as follows:—

I am here to organise students who are coming out in large numbers from the local colleges, on behalf of the Swaraj Sabha. I met a fairly large number of students who have come into the movement here just before you came. I understand that owing to certain differences of opinion on minor points among workers to whom the students look up, their minds are a bit unsettled. I explained to those who attended my meeting this afternoon, the lines on which we are working in the Gujarat Vidyapith. The Non-Cooperation resolution of the Indian National Congress requires students to sever their connection with institutions connected directly or indirectly with the present Government. Students who have left their colleges, have done their duty leaving them. They can certainly be organised in various ways to hasten the advent of Swaraj. But whatever they do after leaving their colleges, they have already fulfilled the requirements of the Congress resolution. I am putting some emphasis on this point because I have noticed in certain quarters a spirit of intolerance and impatience displayed towards those non-cooperating students who do not feel prepared to enter upon propaganda work immediately. I must make it clear that I do believe that nothing but good can come from the suspension of academic studies till Swarajya is achieved at the end of the year. But I have no quarrel with those who would continue their studies in purely national institutions.

BOTH SETS BEING ORGANISED.

It is necessary to organise both sets of students; for it is better that our young men should imbibe the spirit of the movement in our national institutions rather than spend the remaining few months without any discipline and control. In the Gujarat Vidyapith, we have made provision for both these classes of students. My experience is that, even reading practically the same courses as are taught in the Bombay University Colleges, in the atmosphere created by determined non-cooperators working with full faith, students have already imbibed a spirit which now impels them to think of the immediate necessities of the hour. Many of my students have suspended their studies altogether. They think of every programme in terms of Swarajya before next Divali. They are working on their spinning wheels, learning Hindustani and going through a life of discipline in order to start centres like the one in which they live, in villages where they are sent out to work. But even those who continue to read for their examinations devote considerable time to spinning. Both the classes are working in the same camp. What is common between them is very much more important than their difference. There are only two camps in the country to-day: one that of the Government that we are out to destroy and those who support it by accepting its honours or associating with it in spheres in which the Congress has asked to non-cooperate and the other that of the ever-increasing numbers of those who have followed the lead of the Congress. The Swaraj Sabha is starting a college to-day (Tuesday) and, a Swaraj Ashrama almost immediately on the lines of the Ahmedabad institutions. The College is located in the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, and the Ashrama near Andheri in the large premises lent for the purpose by Seth Sitaramji Potdar. The College has for its Principal, Prof. S. V. Pantanbdekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, who resigned his post at the Surat Sarvajanik College recently. Professor Swamy Narayan, who left the Government Gujarat College a few days ago, will teach Mathematics, Philosophy will be taught by Professor Majumdar, who sent his resignation to the Fergusson College authorities. Some distinguished members of the Gujarat Vidyapith staff are joining for various branches of studies and experts have been engaged to give instruction in music and gymnastics. At 9 o'clock in the morning to-day registration of students begins at the Marwari Vidyalaya.

THE PROGRAMME.

Now a few words about the programme of work in the Andheri Swaraj Ashram, for which also entries will be made at the Marwari Vidyalaya to-day. There is residential accommodation for 125 students who will work under the supervision of Mr. Keshavrao Deshpande who at one time was the Suba in the Gaikwar territory and is well-versed in village organisation work. We will teach our students mainly spinning and Hindustani and acquaint them with details of village organization. Efforts will be made to provide instruction in agriculture, weaving, etc. They will be sent out to different centres in Gujarat and in consultation with Maharashtra leaders to establish similar institutions and to do other propaganda work after they have gone through some preliminary discipline and training. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatik leader, and Mr. D. V. Gokhale from Poona, have also promised to help in organising. With the intimate knowledge they have of Maharashtra, they will help in drawing up a practical programme of training necessary for the effective organization of that province.

TODAY'S N. C. O. CLASS.

A class of the N. C. O. students *only* will be held at 5-30 p.m. sharp to-day, in the Gandharvamaha Vidyalaya. Seats will be reserved for those, who have already given their names for 'Propaganda work.' Other N. C. O. students will be admitted if there is room left for them.

All the N.C.O. students who are ready for Propaganda work should take away their tickets that are kept in the office from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

KHANDESH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ATTEMPTS TO NATIONALISE.

(From a Correspondent.)
AMALNER, Jan.

As a first step of the movement [illegible] by the students of the Khandesh Education Society, opinions of all guardians were invited; and the number of such as are willing to keep their sons in the High School in case it is nationalised has so far gone up to ninety; the total strength of the school being a little above 300. Sympathy of some prominent local residents has been also secured, but none has yet stepped forth to guide and lead the students. A visit of Mahatma Gandhi or some other leader at this opportune moment, will surely bring the present movement to a successful close.

THE BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL.

(To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—The Bhatia High School was opened five years ago to educate the boys of the Bhatia community. At present it is under Bombay University control. However it does not take any grant, as it has sufficient funds to maintain itself.

(Continued on next page.)

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

REFERENCES FROM NIZAM'S RLY.

Those responsible for the arrangements could not have chosen a worse place than they did for the sitting of the Railway Committee. The continuous hammering that went on in and around the Science Institute made the discussions almost inaudible. The proceedings began late and it was obvious that witnesses were rather conspicuous by their absence. The representative of the Nizam's State Railway was the first witness examined. He stated that he believed that the economic working by company was in the interests of the State. He suggested the formation of a guarantee fund which could in extreme cases only be forfeited to the State for serious default on the part of the contracting company. The decision on the matter to be arrived at by arbitration. There was no general railway policy and the country's development suffered on account of short circuits. He further suggested an advisory subsidiary Indian Committee under the London Board. He agreed to furnish instances of the inconsistent policy followed by the Railway Board and the Government Inspection. He defended the raising of third class fares on the ground of increase in expenditure. The discussion became really interesting when the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas began to examine the witness. The witness admitted that the Nizam's Government's power of control in regard to rates and fares was not very rigid to his knowledge; at no time was the State and the company became identical. There were, of course, trivial complaints about want of accommodation and similar matters. He realised the necessity of adequate State control but he feared the possibility of State interests reducing company profits. He defined an ideal company management as one where the interests of the State and the company become identical. He was not very definite when the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas asked whether the company' interests could be identical with those of the State only so far as the latter guaranteed dividends. He admitted that the present system of State Control was not adequate as it could not interfere until the time the company went beyond the fixed maximum of rates and fares. When asked as to the process by which the London Board, in a matter where the people's interests were in conflict with the representations made by the company's agent, could judge the people's grievances he replied that the London Board weighed very carefully the information supplied by its subordinate officers. No distinction was made in the Nizam's Railway between Europeans and Indians. Every opportunity was given to Indians and they could rise to higher posts. His experience was that Indians do not take kindly to the Loco department.

The Indian Railway Committee began its sittings in the Science Institute on Monday, Sir William Acworth presiding.

Mr. C. W. Lloyd Jones, Agent and Chief Engineer Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways said, in reply to the President, that the company would own the railways for 99 years, after which it would become the property of the Nizam's Government; there were 335 miles of broad guage railway and 530 miles of meter gauge. Other things being equal he would have the Board of Directors of the Company in India, otherwise it would not be in the interest of the State to risk the efficiency of the railway for more sentimental reasons. He thought inefficiency of work would react on the community.

The President said a good many people thought the American railways were more efficiently managed than the English ones. Would the witness think, if that opinion became general, that the sentiment of the people in London would favour the directors of the North-West Railway being in New York?

If the railway could be managed more efficiently in that way, the witness said, he had no objection to that arrangement.

In reply to the question as to what would be the English public opinion on the question, witness said it would not be much affected so long as the Board in New York was in the same general position as in England. The President did not agree with that. The only way in which the Government of India had to deal with the Nizam's Railway was that they inspected it to secure safety. They did not touch the rates at all.

The President asked if the Board left him a free hand and if the Government of India did not interfere at all would he be freer than any other railway agents?

Witness said he was in the same relation to the Nizam's Government as an agent of the guaranteed railway to the Government of India. The Government of India did inspect his railway annually. The Nizam's Government had a right to inspect the line, they had a right to control the rates to a certain extent, and they cast the revenue estimates, and they cast the capital works. The Nizam's Government had their own inspectors who inspected the railway. The Company did not change the duties without consulting the Nizam's Government, and they were very careful in carrying out the wishes of the Nizam's Government. They only came in contact with the G. I. P. and the S. M. Railways. They fixed through rates with those railways and there was no difficulty about it.

ISOLATION TROUBLE.

They suffered from isolation when the adjoining railways did not take their traffic, and they had been struggling for years in that matter. They had not yet secured the sanction of the Government of India to extend the line up to Karnool, and it was a question whether the rates to Marmagoa should be restricted or not. The Nizam's Government wanted to carry their traffic to Marmagoa, in the event of their not getting any traffic from Bombay. The rates had not been settled yet on the Marmagoa Line. In other words Marmagoa would not get any advantage over Bombay though Bombay would get some advantage over Marmagoa, and that was the claim of the G. I. P. Railway. The Railway Board had not supported that claim. The line they wanted was from Secunderabad to Gadag through Raichur.

In reply to Sir H. P. Burt witness said when the line went so far as Gadag, the Government of India and the Railway Board asked them to agree to restrict their rates to Margagoa, but rather than do that the Nizam's Government would not extend the line to Marmagoa.

The President said the moral of the whole thing seemed to be while the Nizam was anxious to expand his own railway system there was the question of protecting the interests, there was also the policy of protecting the existing rates. The witness agreed to that.

The President: As a railwayman what should be done about it? You cannot expect the railways to permit their traffic to be diverted if they can help it; on the other hand you cannot leave large areas undeveloped even for their local traffic. What is your remedy?

Witness said: He doubted it would harm any existing railways to allow rates without any restriction at all. As long as the existing railways could get sufficient traffic in any case to justify their existence there was no objection to divoting their routes. The Nizam's Government were anxious to find an outlet and the question was not of rates. For some years past they got thousand of tons of cotton seed to carry to Manmad from Secunderabad, but it was invariably restricted. Every year there were complaints from the cotton merchants that they could not move the crops in the year they were gathered. On one occasion the cotton seeds on the lines had to be burnt on account of their inability to get reasonable terms from the G. I. P. Railway. He promised to give the name of the station where the seed was burnt, and the amount of it.

Continuing, said he, had no objection to an English Board of Directors forming subsidiary Indian Working Committees with powers delegated by the former.

Continuing, said the witness, the indirect benefit accruing to the State through the railways came to about one crore of rupees. When the G. I. P. raised their third class fare his railway also did the same, they would have to raise the first class fare also.

In reply to Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, witness said, the company had already paid off the debt which they owed to the Nizam's Government on account of their meter railways; they were also paying the debt on the broad guage from surplus revenue, but he did not think they would be able to pay off the whole amount before the line was handed over to the Nizam in 1950. There was not a rigid control on fares and rates; generally speaking they were subject to sanction by the Nizam's Government. The company could not make any important alterations in their rates and fares without consulting the Nizam's Government, but they generally kept in line with the G. I. P. Railway. He had not heard of any special companies against his railway as to want of accommodation in third class cariages, etc. They were suffering from a shortage stock as on other railways. He agreed that the railway should be managed in the same way as other industrial concerns in order to secure economy and efficiency; he also admitted that the State should have an adequate control, because the railway should not work for mere profits, but also for the benefit of the community. The railway should make as much profit as would be consistent with the requirements of the State.

THE IDEAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Purshottamdas: You say that the ideal system for the company's management is to make the interests of the company identical with those of the Stae. But, may I ask how can the interests of the working company be identical with those of the State except as a dividend or profit corner?

The witness: If you can make it possible for a company to work a line and make the greatest amount of profit possible without damaging the State, there is no harm.

Do you realise that the railways are a monopoly in India?

Answer: Yes, subject to that, the service rendered is the service which the State wants.

Q.—According to the agreement with the Railway companies, the restriction so far as the rates and fares are concerned is not a very narrow but a broad one. The maximum and the minimum rates fixed in the agreements are admitted to be so broad that when you say that the company can make as much profit as possible, the two interests cannot be reconciled?

A.—I think the two interests can be reconciled by an efficient body like the Government having the power to interfere.

Q.—Railway agreements in India are such that the Government of India cannot interfere as long as a company raises its rates up to the maximum; it is only when it raises them beyond the maximum that it interferes. Their control is practically useless?

A.—Yes, the present State control is by no means an ideal one.

Continuing, the witness said, he could not give an opinion whether it was an advantage or not to have the ear of the Secretary of State when the Board was in London.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

In reply to Mr. Hiley witness said the Railway Board did not touch them with regard to rates. His company had no monopoly for the construction of railways in the Nizam's State. Other railways built under an agreement with the company, and they had to give the permission along with other authorities.

What is your policy in regard to the employment of Indians on the superior staff?—We make no distinction between Indian and European officers; sometimes we appoint one and sometimes the other. During the war we appointed quite a number of Indian officers. They are precisely on the same footing as the European officers as regards pay, allowance, etc. We are only interested in having an efficient staff and we employ Indians freely.

Mr. Tuke: What is your percentage at present?—I think one in four.

Continuing the witness said the cotton seed was burnt in 1913; before the war.

In reply to Mr. Sastri he said Indian officers were appointed to the extent of 25 per cent., most of them came from different parts of India; they were not employed because of the war. They were all loyal men and because they died men from other parts of India had to be employed.

R. 34'S VOYAGE DESCRIBED

HOW SHE WAS RESCUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 31

The perilous voyage of R 34 recalls the same vessel's eventful pioneer Atlantic crossing in 1919. The fact that she has now escaped total destruction is attributed to most skilful handling. The relatives of the thirty-two members of the crew at Howden most anxiously scanned staccato wireless messages recording the vessel's exciting struggle with wind and manoeuvres to prevent her being hopelessly blown out to the North Sea. In addition to the destroyers' R 32 was sent to her assistance. The crew were without provisions. Three out of the five engines were out of action and the vessel was dipping rising and turning, still drifting out, when the providential lull in the wind permitted the use of the stern engine. The difficulties were not ended.

On arrival at Howden owing to the loss of power and strong headwind landing was most difficult with only two propellors. It is surmised that the trouble was due to striking a high ground during the night in mist.

R. 34 ARRIVES AT ITS BASE AT HOWDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 31.

R 34 has arrived safely at its base at Howden with the crew all safe.

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

SCHEME OF THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 31

The League of the Empire's scheme for interchange of teachers is progressing. The L. C. C. has undertaken to extend the scheme considerably during the coming year and is prepared to receive applications for employment from the Dominions. Other authorities are co-operating.

Up to the present the scheme has been confined to assistant teachers but an interesting innovation is the exchange of the principal of a school of domestic science at Aberystwith and the Director of Household science at Regina. The matter will be fully discussed at the Imperial Education Conference in Toronto in August.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Now at this critical time of our country, why should it not severe the connections with the University? Why should it not be affiliated to a national University? We therefore appeal the School authorities to shake off the connection with the Bombay University at this stage, in response to the call of our country.

The school, thereby, will not lose anything. It will be crowded with boys, instead of having so low a number at present. More education will be imparted by the school.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. BHATIA.
V. R. ASHAR.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

SCHOOL STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed newspaper. It is more than once declared by the newspapers that the present Non-Cooperation movement is only to be joined by the college students and not by the school students. What is the intention? I think if the students in the Matriculation class will join this movement then it will be more beneficial, because there will be no student left to join the college, and so the colleges will remain empty for a year more. Within the period of one year arrangement can be made for the rest of the students. I am sure there are very few students who are under sixteen. Many students were asked to non-cooperate, but they say that they have no call from the Non-Cooperation leaders. I hope therefore they will be called by the N. C. O. leaders very soon to join the national army.—Yours, etc.,

L. J. KANITKAR.

29, Angre's Wadi, Jan. 31.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter in your today's issue, addressed openly to the Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. I regret, however to have omitted the word "properly", after the word "chloroformed" in the fourth paragraph of the letter. I wish it to read thus: "and operated upon without being chloroformed properly by the Doctors."—Yours, etc.,

—KAMRUDIN M. K. KAYOOM.

January 30

INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

don the guaranteed system and adopt a policy of direct construction and management of new railways by State agency. The adoption of this policy was due to a great extent, to the able advocacy of Lord Lawrence, the only Indian Viceroy who represented the true interest of the people in railway matters and thoroughly exposed the evils of the guarantee system and management by companies.

The two principal lines that were built by direct State agency were: (1) The Rajputana Malwa Railway, and (2) the Tirhoot Railway in Behar. After a few years parliamentary influence was so strong that the policy of State mangement was roversed; and a few railways that were promoted as private enterprises received guarantees. The Rajputana Malwa line was leased to the old guaranteed company the Bombay Barda and Central India, while the Tirhoot line was leased to the Bengal and North Western Railway Company. The introduction and extension of the metre gauge was another bad feature of the railway policy of this period.

Revcrsal of Lord Lawrence's Policy and Frantic Expansion.

In the eighties the policy of Lord Lawrence was completely reversed by Lord Ripon, and the Liberal Government of Gladstone inaugurated another period of company regime. The officials of the Government pointed out that the evils condemned by Lord Lawrence, of the old guaranteed system would again reappear in a greater degree and protested against the new policy. The Accountant-General exposed the fallacies of the Secretary of State's despatch and clearly pointed out that the new policy would inflict heavy losses on the people of India. The Director-General of Railways stated that the control of railway companies gave more trouble than the control of State railways and added: *"We have every thing to gain by a positive, not a nominal control every thing to lose by a feeble sham control."*

But protests were useless as the Liberal Government had made up their minds to allow the financial and railway exploiters to bleed India mercilessly; and Lord Ripon noted upon the able minutes of the Indian State Railway officials: "This may be allowed to drop quietly." The new guarantee system led to the formation of three new companies—the Indian Midland (now absorbed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) the Bengal Nagpur, and the Southern Mahratta.

Costly Frontier Lines, Heavy Purchase Prices add Ruinous Contracts

Though the Afghan War and famine affected the people and the country's finance adversely, the Government did not pause but began a vigorous and frantic policy of expansion. In addition to sanctioning the above mentioned guaranteed lines, costly and unnecessary roads in the frontier and hilly districts for alleged "strategic" reasons, were undertaken, to connect Quetta, Chaman, and other outposts with the internal trunk system. The Penydeh incident afforded a pretext, if pretext were needed. The first contract with the old guaranteed companies that expired was that of the East Indian. In 1879, this railway was purchased by the State for £32¾ millions, the purchase price to be paid by a terminable annuity of about £1½ millions every year from 1880 to 1953. One-fifth of this annuity was deferred and the holders of this portion, representing a capital of about £6¼ millions constitute the present East Indian Railway Company. The railway thus became a state line but was again leased to a company. Three other lines were purchased in 1884, 1886, and 1889, respectively, namely the Eastern Bengal, Sindh Punjab, and the Oudh and Rohilkand guaranteed railways. The purchase price included a heavy premium in each case, for which there was no justification at all as they were all sources of financial loss to the State. In the case of the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. and the Madras Railway Companies the purchase was not exected when their first contracts expired, and the new contracts were simply ruinous in many respects. Further extensions were given to these companies and the contracts were so well drawn up that the companies pocketed surplus profits and guaranteed interest while the State went on incurring fresh losses.

Completion ofTrunk system and Robertson's Report.

In the period 1890-1900, the Assam-Bengal and Burma Railways were handed over to companies, and numerous branches, good bad, and indifferent—financially—and necessary and unnecessary, were built. The complexity of gauges was further increased. The South Indian Railway was purchased by the State, and as usual, a big premium was paid though the line was a losing concern. The companies were clamouring for the relaxation of Government control—feeble as it it was—and the Secretary of State sent an expert, Mr. Robertson, to enquire into the Indian railway matters. A formal and exhaustive inquiry into all the important aspects of the railway question was not conducted by a public committee, but an informal enquiry by a single expert was ordered. The objects of the enquiry were to give a free hand to the companies, and Mr. Robertson recommended the abolition of the Indian Railway Department of the Government, and the establishment of a Board. This was given effect to, but several useful suggestions made by the expert were not carried out. In 1900 the railway mileage in India was nearly 25,000 of which ten thousand formed the metrie gauge and fourteen thousand the standard or broad gauge. With the completion of the Nagda-Mathura line providing an alternative broad gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was completed. The Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India, and the Madras railways were purchased in 1900, 1905 and 1907 respectively, but in every case the line was again leased to a company.

Mackay Committee and annual Capital

The formation of a Railway Board with two members and a Chairman, with a Secretary and the abolition of the Railway Department of the Government of India and Consulting Engineers, made matters easy for the companies, as this double reform led to the predominance of the company men on the Board and the removal or even a feeble check by the State. The Railway Board clamoured for more power and prestige and the companies took up the cry and clamoured for a big railway programme. The demand was for additional rolling stock, facilities, line improvement, as well as for new construction. The India Office appointed a departmental committee of officials and ex-officials. The committee heard the evidence of railway directors in London and without visiting India reported recommending the adoption of an annual capital outlay programme of £12¼ millions or £100 millions in eight years. Many important problems vitally affecting the people of India such as administration, finance, working, control, rates and fares, etc., were ignored. After submitting this report, which was at once accepted, Lord Inchcape visited India, and as a result of his visit the powers of the Railway Board were increased, and the President was given the status of a Secretary to the Government and free access to the Viceroy.

State vs Company Management.

As a result of the discussions in the Imperial Legislative Council advocating the taking over of the East Indian Railway by the State for direct management, an enquiry was held in 1916, when the Railway Board issued circular letters to commercial bodies and Local Governments for the submission of their views on the question of State versus Company management of Indian railways. The European Chambers of Commerce unanimously pleaded for the continuance of the existing system of Company management of State lines, while many local governments advocated State Management. A thorough investigation, which was demanded by the public, was postponed, but meanwhile the Secretary of State renewed the present contract with the East Indian Railway till 1925.

Acworth Committee and the Present Inquiry.

Now that the Government have appointed a committee presided over by Mr. Acworth, the Directors of the railway companies who have come to India and their agents are giving evidence singing the superior efficiency of their companies' working. As the contracts with the two big lines, the Great Indian Railway and the East Indian Railway expire in 1925, a battle royal is being waged by the vested interests opposing State management or effective State control. The interests of the public are opposed to those of the companies, and how the railway property, which the country has paid for, should be managed conducive to the welfare of the public, will be discussed in the following articles under the main aspects of finance, administration, working rates, and Government control.

RATEPAYERS' VICTORY.

(Continued from previous page.)

but they were told by the veterans of old that increase of taxation could not be allowed and that expenditure must be cut down. In those days the Corporation stood firm and no increase of taxation was allowed; and yet the remarkable result was that in those years, the closing balances showed larger amounts than the opening ones. It showed that their income had been underestimated and their expenditure over-estimated. He asked the present Corporation to take up a similar attitude and vote against the proposed increase. It had been argued that the proposed increase was a small one and would not therefore weigh down the people. It might appear a trifling sum to the rich, but the increase would fall heavily on the poor. They were the representatives of the people and should not allow an increase in taxation which would fall heavily on them in these hard times when the prices of the necessaries of life were so high. He was glad that all the members for the Fort ward had spoken against the proposed increase.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. M. Kamdar said Mr. Mirza had told them that he (the speaker) was Dr. Sukhia's ally in this matter. He was proud to be that, and would be the ally of Mr. Mirza himself and anybody else who supported the case on behalf of the people.

Dr. K. (E. Dadachanji, supporting the amendment, said he agreed with the late Mr. Gokhale that surplus balances should be utilised for remission of taxation, and that the money should be allowed to fructify in the pockets of the people themselves.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

Dr. Sukhia's amendment, being put to the vote, was carried. 22 members voting in favour of it and 17 against it. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

Mr. Mirza moved that the Fire Brigade tax be raised by 1/8 per cent.

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman moved an amendment that the tax be levied at the present rate of 3/8 per cent.

Dr. Ratanshah's amendment was carried.

The remaining items on the income side were then passed, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

HARROW SCHOOL STRICKEN WITH GRIEF.

BOY OF FOURTEEN COMMITS SUICID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 31.

Harrow School, alreay stricken with grief at the death of two of its boys the brothers Onslow, in the Abermule catastrophe was horrified to-day at the discovery of another boy of fourteen hanging from his bed-rail with life extinct.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATION TERMS FIXED.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 1.

Paris—The Conference to-day approved the terms regarding reparations and fixed the annual payments to be paid by Germany over forty-two years as follows, two milliards of gold marks for two years, three milliards for three years, four milliards for three years, five milliards for three years and six milliards for thirty-one years. Throughout the whole period Germany must pay in gold 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* tax on exports. After receiving the terms the Germans will be invited to a Conference in London on the 28th February.

The conference this afternoon gave the finishing touch to the disarmament proposals, and the disarmament agreement was signed. The conference concluded in a most cheerful and harmonious spirit, all agreements being finally signed without difficulty. The French are particularly pleased at the penalties for non-fulfilment such as occupation of the Ruhr Valley and the prolongation of the occupation of the Rhine which apply equally to disarmament and reparations. The penalties will not be officially communicated to Germany in the hope that she will voluntarily fulfil her obligations.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

TRIBUTES OF FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Feb. 1.

Paris.—French press comments describe yesterday as a historic day, inaugurating the peaceful reconstruction of Europe and strengthening the bonds between the Allies, who reached a complete and decisive agreement. All papers are loud in praise of the handling of the negotiations by M. Briand and M. Loucheur. According to "Le Journal" a deadlock was threatened yesterday, when Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the tax on Germany's exports was not provided for in the Treaty of Versailles and was the form of commercial reprisal which it had been decided to abolish, but a private interview between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand cleared up the situation, while the Belgian delegates helped to bring about an Anglo-French rapprochement by offering largely to renounce Belgium's priority in regard to reparations in favour of France. Mr. Lloyd George, according to "Le Matin," also urged that thirty-two annual payments should be demanded, but eventually conceded forty-two. Le "Matin" describes M. Briand as saying early this morning "There is no longer any risk of a starving France being confronted by a rich and prosperous Germany." The "Figaro", "Oeuvre", and "Eclair" congratulate M. Briand on emerging from the battle with colours flying.

WRECK OF R 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 1.

The Air Ministry announces that owing to the weather it was impossible to house R 34 on arrival at Howden and she had to anchor in the open, as a result of which she was wrecked during the night.

INQUEST ON SIR RALPH ASHTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 1.

At the inquest on Sir Ralph Ashton a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned. The evidence showed that he had been worrying about the business world generally and his own business in particular, though the latter was doing well.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. William Gunn, the famous Notts cricketer and also of Prince Kropotkin at Moscow.

FUTURE OF CIVIL AVIATOIN

SIR F. SYKES ADVOCATES CO-ORDINATED IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 31.

In the course of a speech at the Hotel Cecil, Sir Frederick Sykes emphasised the desirability of each Dominion and colony developing its own civil aviation in order to link up with each other, whenever possible, and thereby co-operate by exchange of information and adoption of a common policy in evolving a cordinated imperial air system. Africa, India, Australia and Canada possessed the necessary wide areas. Sir Frederick Sykes briefly described the interesting air schemes afoot in Australia and New Zealand and expressed the hope that they would bear fruit, not only because he was convinced that one day air transport would be the principal mail carrier and the recognised method of travel but because it was strategically essential to establish air bases throughout the Empire.

"RANGOON MAIL" APPEALS.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The appeals of Mr. P. T. Chandra, Editor, and Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, Printer and Publisher of the "Rangoon Mail," who were convicted by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, under Section 153A(A), and sentenced to four and two months simple imprisonment respectively were heard before Mr. Justice Maung Kin on Friday the 21st January, 1921.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee, in opening the case on behalf of the appellants said that his clients had been convicted under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. This prosecution was at the instance of Mr. Nangle, the Commissioner of Police, who charged his clients with the offence of creating or attempting to create hatred between two classes of His Majesty's subjects by publishing five articles in the "Rangoon Mail" in its issue of the 18th of November, 1920. The first and secon articles were published under the general heading of "Literature and Art," The first article was headed the "Black man's Burden" which was the title of a book, written by an Englishman and published by an English Press. The article itself was but a copy of the review of this book as published by the "Asian Review." The second article "The Colour Problem" was also a review of the book written by Dr. Stoddard of Havre. The review was made by an Englishman. Sir Harry Johnson and was published in the "Manchester Guardian." Any one reading the first article would find that it was the review of a "Asian Review." The third article was a verbatim copy of an interview between Mrs. Lila Singh and a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." This was published by the "Bombay Chronicle," and it was copied by the editor of the "Rangoon Mail" in his paper. The fourth article was under the heading of "Atrocities in Egypt." This again was a copy of an article published in the "Asian Review" with slight alternations, his client taking the precaution of deliberately omitting the word "British" from the "British Army of occupation". The last article was also only a reproduction of an article from the "Asian Review." The case for the prosecution was that because his clients had published these five articles, they had the intention of creating hatred between two classes of His Majesty's subjects and that, therefore, they were guilty of an offence under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. This section had been the subject of judicial consideration in the Punjab cases where the Punjab Court had laid down this proposition that "you must establish a conscious intention on the part of an accused person to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity. Because the publication of certain articles was calculated to produce certain feeling that was not sufficient. The prosecution had got to establish that there was that conscious intention on the part of the writer to produce such a feeling." (Counsel then referred to the Punjab cases vol. 42.1907, p. 23, Criminal Judgment No. 10. Jayasingh vs. King Emperor.) Mr. Justice Reed held that it must be proved that there was the conscious intention on the part of the writer. There was another case in Calcutta. The case was reported in 38 Calcutta, p. 214 where the High Court held that the conviction under Section 153A was not justified, (Counsel read the cases) on the ground that there did not seem to be a deliberate attempt to excite one class against the other. Those were the two authorities so far as he was able to discover under Section 153A. But in those cases the articles were written by the editor himself. In the present case none of the articles were in the handwriting of the editor.

"CONSCIOUS INTENTION."

This prosecution was launched at the instance of Mr. Nangle who obtained warrants for the arrest of his clients. But when they went into the case, it was perfectly obvious that Mr. Nangle had not read the articles himself, or at all events, had not read them carefully. He had not the slightest conception that the first two articles were reproduction of the reviews already published. He had also not the slightest conception that the heading of the first article was the title of a book. Counsel would refer to the first article because the learned District Magistrate held his client responsible for the article. The intention of the writer was not to lower the British race. The writer appealed to the British Democracy to ameliorate the condition of the people there. The prosecution case was that it was for the purpose of creating hatred between one class of His Majesty's subjects and another. If one had a conscious intention of promoting hatred between a subject or subjects of His Majesty and another foreign power on the other side, it was no offence under Section 153A I. P. C. If his client had the intention of lowering the British race or creating feelings of enmity towards them was it likely that he would deliberately insert what appeared in this paragraph? The object was to relieve the coloured people from their burdens. This article put the English people on a high pedestal. It attacked the British colonists and said that the conduct of the British colonists towards the blacks was so disgraceful that it would make Englishmen hang down their heads with shame. Surely that would not bring English people into contempt. On the other hand it told them that the conduct of the colonists was such that it would affect their national honour. These were the observations made by the writer of the review in the "Asian Review" and his clients could not be held responsible for the language of that article. The whole question before the Court was when his client published this review had he the conscious intention of creating hatred between one subject of His Majesty against the other. The whole trend of the article negatived that suggestion. The writer of the article not only dealt with the British colonists in South Rhodesia, but also dealt with the treatment by France, Belgium and Italy and wound up by saying mere appeal was not sufficient, expression of graceful regrets was not sufficient, but that there must be proper reform.

COLOUR PROBLEM.

Counsel would not deal with the second article at length because the District Magistrate took the view that it would not be possible to form an opinion that the article was intended to excite racial feeling, but it was very signifcant that this article was taken by the prosecution as the basis of the charge against his client and persisted all through. They had not the least conception until it was pointed out that his client had copied a review as published in the "Manchester Guardian." It was, therefore, absurd to attribute anything to his client in that article. This review was written by an Englishman, by name Sir Harry Johnson, a well-known critic, specially employed by the "Manchester Guardian." When the prosecution was launched they had not the least conception that his client had simply copied that article from the "Manchester Guardian." It took Mr. Nangle and everybody else by surprise when the defence put in a copy of the "Manchester Guardian." These two articles were on the face of them reviews of two books and in the "Rangoon Mail" they were put in under the heading "Literature and Art." Unless the Court was prepared to say that no editor was entitled to publish a review of the book already published, and because there might be criticisms of one particular section by another, counsel failed to see how any possible objection could be raised against those articles. The next article was equally innocent. This was a reported interview of Mrs. Lila Singh. In the second article a strong objection was taken over the heading "The Colour Problem" and that was to create hatred between the white coloured race of His Majesty and the Blacks. It was prosecution case and they made a strong comment about the heading and said that the editor must have deliberately used these in order to create hatred between His Majesty's white subjects and the Burmans and the Indians.

Mr. Higinbotham.—It was the accumulated effect of these articles. The particular heading "colour problem" is only one small item tending to excite racial feeling.

Mr. Cowasjee.—Unless the prosecution was prepared to go to that extent that no editor was entitled to publish anything in the nature of criticism on this great problem which was a question of world-wide interest, or no editor was entitled to attempt anything which might be in the nature of criticism, otherwise he would come under section 153 (a), it was ridiculous to contend that the editor had the conscious intention of promoting hatred between classes of His Majesty's subjects.

DELETING OF OBJECTIONABLE WORDS.

Turning to Exhibit 1A, the review of the "Blackman's Burden", the Magistrate had taken passages from this article and commented on them as if his clients were responsible for the article. It was impossible to conceive why an article of this nature referring to the third article should be incorporated for the purpose of founding a charge against his client under section 153A. This was only a report of an interview with one who had been to a foreign land. Mrs. Singh had seen the people and the condition and circumstances under which her countrymen were living in that island, Fiji. That was an exact copy from the "Bombay Chronicle" which was marked Exhibit 2. The original heading in that paper was "Miniature Amritsar." Instead of that the Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" took the heading "Miniature Jallianwallah."

Judge.—Jallianwallah was in Amritsar.

Counsel.—Yes.

In the heading again his client had omitted the word "unarmed" from the "unarmed people fired at" used in the text. The words "women assaulted" were all from the article. The next article was on the same page, on the right side, "the atrocities in Egypt." That also was copied from the "Asian Review." They had omitted the word "harrowing" from the "harrowing atrocities in Egypt", contained in the text. All the headlines were from the article itself. (Counsel read the article) Counsel submitted that nobody had suggested that statements in the article were untrue. That was not the case for the prosecution. The editor had deliberately omitted the word "British" from "the British army of occupation" in the text when copying from the "Asian Review."

Judge.—There was no other army there?

Counsel.—There were also the Indian, Egyptian and British Army.

Continuing Counsel said that it was a very significant fact that his client should have deliberately omitted the word "British" when he could have easily justified the same as appearing in the "Asian Review". That was a very strong place of indication on the record that the editor could not have had a deliberate or conscious intention of creating hatred towards the British race. The "Asian Review" gave much more than this. The "Rangoon Mail" simply embodied this as given in the Egyptian White Book. If read further it would be found that his client had omitted again the word "British" from the words the "British Soldiers."

Judge:—In one place there is the word British.

Counsel:—Evidently they have failed to score it out there.

STRONG PIECE OF EVIDENCE IN EDITOR'S FAVOUR.

Continuing Counsel said in connection with that article there was this further point that six days before the publication of the article in the "Rangoon Mail," this same article had been published by the "New Burma" in their issue of 12th November, 1920. Evidently the "New Burma" published the whole of that article as appearing in the "Asian Review." The really most objectionable statements contained in the "Asian Review," had been published by "New Burma," and they were much more serious than atrocities. If the editor had any intention to create hatred towards the British race, he could have copied out all that was published in the "Asian Review," that was a very useful piece of evidence that the editor had not the conscious intention. The "Rangoon Mail" restricted itself merely to a statement of facts as deposed by Mr. Mayor and his brother and published in the Egyptian White Book. The "Rangoon Mail" omitted the running comments of the editor of the "Asian Review." The Court had to find out whether the editor had the intention. The judge was asked by the prosecution to draw an inference from the publiation, and counsel submitted that it was a very strong piece of evidence in the editor's favour that his intention could not have been of creating hatred between class and class. The District Magistrate brushed aside that point in his client's favour by saying that "New Burma" had published it under the heading of "Egypt through Japanese Spectacles." As far as his client was concerned it was pointed out that it appeared in the "Asian Review". Everybody knew and any one who wanted to find out what this "Asian Review" was, would have no difficulty in finding it that it was a Japanese publication. His client stated that it was from the "Astan Review"; it was only a difference of words.

Going to next article, counsel said that a great deal of emphasis had been laid on this in the Magistrate's Court. Counsel's contention was that this article "Brutal Lust of the White's" was not a reference to the British, but it referred to the American people. It was urged because the printing of the heading was something larger, therefore, the editor had the conscious intention to promote hatred. Any one who could understand. reading it would necessarily come to the conclusion that the "Whites", referred to therein referred to the Americans. That article again was taken from the "Asian Review," and it was so pointed in the end of the article. Now, counsel submitted, every word of that heading was from the article itself. (Counsel then read and pointed out what he meant.) Counsel said no sensible person could come to the conclusion that the writer had the conscious intention to bring the British race into contempt or into hatred.

Mr. Cowasjee then read the complaint by the police commissioner, and the evidence in the case. He said Mr. Nangle stated in his complaint that the object of those articles was to promote hatred between the coloured and the white races and he, therefore, wanted that the editor and the printer be prosecuted under section 153A. It never struck him that the "Blackman's Burden" was the title of book. He also said that he had no objection for an honest review of a book, and he admitted that he would not only allow an honest review but also allow the publication of criticisms on such a review. He then realised that it was copy from the "Asian Review," but he did not know that when he launched the prosecution. It did not then strike him that it was the reproduction of an article that had already been published. Mr. Nangle's objection to the third article was that the editor should have stated that it was merely a hearsay. If the editor had made a note that it was merely a hearsay, the publication would have been justified. His objection therefore, was first, that it had already been published in the Indian papers and therefore, it would not be a matter of interest here, and secondly that the editor had not made a note that what the lady had narrated was but a hearsay.

A VERY SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

Then dealing with the 4th article, the counsel said that "New Burma" had published everything the "Asian Review" published, and when counsel put it to Mr. Nangle if he was prepared to suggest that it was untrue, he said that it might be perfectly true. Then he said that the last article referred to Americans. It referred to the Negroes in America being burnt to death. Mr. Nangle admitted there were no Negroes in India and that the article really referred to Negroes in America. Counsel submitted that this was a very significan admission.

Counsel then continued to say that the bold headlines were nowadays common, and indicated the contents of the article, and that was one of the features of modern journalism. The idea was that any one who liked to read a particular article could refer to it at a glance. The prosecution admitted that the treatment of Negroes would be a matter of public interest, so was also the atrocities in Egypt. Counsel had put in a copy of the "Rangoon Gazette" of 1st December containing an article headed "Haiyti Scandal" and the "Murder of Negroes." No complaint was made against that paper for bringing to light the atrocities of the whites against the Negroes. The editor published these three articles from the "Asian Review" which he had received because he thought it would be a matter of public interest. At that time he also had a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" from which he took that interview with Mrs. Lila Singh. Then he had the "Manchester Guardian," out of which he took the article "the colour problem." He had no conscious intention to create hatred by putting these articles together. The mails arrived but once a week and the editor was anxious to put in as many good articles as he could.

Counsel then referred to Mr. Crisp's evidence and the evidence of Mr. Sadiq Ali. Referring to Mr. Iyer, counsel said that he was technically the printer and publisher but he had nothing to do with the publication or printing of these articles. Then counsel referred to the written statements of the appellants and Mr. T. K. Pillay's evidence. Counsel pointed out by reference to exhibits that certain Anglo-Indian papers had discussed the racial question, and the "Englishman," in one of its recent issues gave warning to President Wilson. The "Hindu" of Madras wrote on the racial problem and the writer relied on the very book by Dr. Stoddard. Dr. Stoddard seemed to be an authority on this question. If the contentions of the prosecution were correct then that journal ought to be convicted The "Rangoon Mail" had not only discuss the treatment of the white race to the blac race, but also written articles on th treatment of coloured subject races by col oured races. It had written an article about the treatment of Japanese to the Coreans, thereby it was clearly seen that the paper had taken the question from all sides, and not for creating any hatred between class and class. Mr. Vedamurthi in his evidence said that the colour problem had come to prominence after the war, and that every coloured race was asserting the principle of self-determination. Wherever any race had been treated badly that was published and exposed.

"NO REFLECTION ON BRITISH RACE.

Dealing with judgment the counsel said that if the article "the Balckman's burden, was read it would be seen that the publisher had put the Britishers on a higher footing because he viewed it from a higher stand point, and appealed to the British democracy to uplift these coloured races, and relieve the subject races from their burden The writer regretted the ignoble policy the British colonists, towards the blacks Rodhesia, and he pointed out that their conduct would be such as would make Englishmen to hang down their heads in shame. So that a fairer summary of this article must necessarily mean this. It was no reflection at all against the British race On the other hand there was the suggestio that the national honour of Britain was high that it would look down with sham at the conduct of their colonists Rodhesia. The article was not by a non European. Mr. Morrel could not possibly have any prejudice against Europeans Average Englishman was not an anti-English man, and the presumption was that whatever he said must be more or less correct, and no one suggested that the statements were false. The sentiment of Mr. Morrel was obvious for he appealed to the British democracy, and the fact that he was appealing to the British showed that Mr. Morrel could not be Anti-British. He spoke not only of the British colonists in South Africa, but of all western colonists. His object was to ameliorate the condition of the coloured races. And counsel submitted that supposing that they assumed that what he had written had a tendency to create enmity or hatred, if he had don that without malicious intention, but wit an honest views to their removal, then he did not come under the section at all.

Counsel had not concluded when th Court rose for the day. Further hearing will be on Monday the 24th inst.—Th "Rangoon Mail".

A DARING GANG OF DACOITS

APPEALS DISMISSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The Allahabad High Court has dismisse the appeals of Sidgopal and five others, be longing to a gang of dacoits who were convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Judge Jhansi, and sentenced to transportation fo life. The accused had confessed they wer the followers of Mr. Gandhi, and they de sired to do some service to their countr and embarrass the Government. They de cided to cut the telegraph wires, and ac cording to that decision they cut the rail way telegraph wire at Paharia and also th Canal telephone wire.

A society was formed and officers were appointed. It was agreed among ther that the noses and ears of men, who dis closed anything, would be cut off, and tha they would be killed. They decided cause the derailment at night by displacin the railway lines, and the derailment woul be timed to take place when there was a spe cial train of European troops passing. Pil laging of Government treasury was also thought of by the gang. As they did no find the opportunity of carrying out thei nefarious plan, they thought of committin the dacoities of which they were convicted

CARTER LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.

FINED RE. 1 FOR DRIVING WITHOUT LICENSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Munshi Amir Ali, a carter, and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, was fined one rupee by a Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong for driving his cart without a license.

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY IN BANGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 30.

A frightful fatality occurred in the line of the 2nd Sappers and Miners on their fiel works at Kulpully on Saturday afternoon During the destruction of condemned gun cotton etc. there was a premature explosio and Master Sergeant Hamberger was kille outright, his body being shattered. A Ha vildar and a Naick were also seriously in jured. The body of Sgt. Hamberger was removed to the station hospital for inquest. The whole of the north-end town felt the effect of the explosion, houses shaking to the foundations.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, a resolution of the Senat in committee dated January 21st, 1921, wa passed to the effect that when legislatio is undertaken for reconstruction of the Calcutta University such legislation should undertaken by the Bengal Legislative Council and not by the Indian Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, and that as previously decided by the Senate, no legislation for reconstruction of the Universit should be undertaken unless and until a full inquiry has been made as to the probable cost of carrying out any propose scheme of reconstruction, and it has bee ascertained that funds requisite can be mad available.

POONA ASSAULT

DECISION AFTER TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 28.

A case of assault, which has occupied the attention of one of the special cantonment magistrates of Poona for two years, has had several off shoots and is said still to be before the sub-judge's court for civil damages, has just been decided by Lt.-Col. D. D. Khambatta, special Magistrate M. C. of Poona Cantonment and Civil Lines.

In this case Michael Conway, aged 65, charged James H. Imrie, aged 85, Mrs. Imrie, and six coolies under sections 147, 341, 352, 426, 448 and 506 I.P.C. An offshoot of the case was the charge preferred against Conway by Imrie that he attempted to use a knife against him (Imrie). Conway was acquitted of this charge by the Sessions Judge of Poona, and it is only now, two years after the original case of assault was filed, that the Magistrate's Court has been able to terminate the proceedings.

The cause of action arose out of certain portions of house No. 10, North Petty Staff Lines, which Mr. Imrie had sub-let to Mr. Conway and which he wanted Conway to vacate. The Magistrate's judgment, which reviews the evidence of the assault case in considerable detail, proceeds as follows:—

"In August, 1918, accused No. 1 had filed an ejectment suit against the complainant, and it was not decided by the first class Judge of Poona till the 19th December, 1918. But before the case came into operation accused Nos. 1 to 6 and 4 others (whose whereabouts are not known) appeared at 10 a.m. on the 1st December, 1918, in front of the complainant's house with the object of forcibly and unlawfully turning the complainant and his wife out of their quarters; and entering into them immediately, proceeded to throw out his furniture and other belongings, and on the complainant and his wife remonstrating, accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 violently laid hands on the complainant and on the instigation of accused No. 1, held the complainant pinned against the wall, accused No. 1 threatened to beat him, if he attempted to obstruct the removal of the furniture, and if it were not for the intervention of the complainant's wife and Mrs. Volandt, her step-sister, accused No. would have struck the complainant.

DISCREPANCIES IN EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate then proceeds to point out certain discrepancies in the evidence tendered, and remarks about the witness, F. F. Rodericks, who keeps a tailor's s in Poona called "The West-End Tailoring Company." In his cross-examination, witness Roderick admits having been a coaccused in a bribery case some nine years ago in which accused No. 1, Rao Bahadur Babaji Martand, was fined Rs. 1,000, or default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. Present witness, Roderick, who was No. in that case, had turned King's evidence, while No. 2 accused was acquitted. Rodericks stated that in that case he was not instrumental in taking Rs. 200 as a bribe to one Mr. Dennis, and he emphatically says that his share in the bribe was not Rs. 50—it was nothing at all. The Magistrate then goes on to point out the contradictions in Roderick's evidence, and concludes as follows:—"If the terms correct and incorrect are accepted as euphemistic synonyms for truth and falsehood respectively, then this witness may be presumed to have deliberately made false statements on oath knowing them to be false."

Further on he says:—The witness is tailor by profession, a commission agent, in what line of business, he does not state a supplier of dancing and musical parties and a supplier of coolies, but the last to his own clients. He charges no commission. He does this, he says out of "goodwill." "Goodwill and Christian feeling" seem to characterise all his disinterested actions.

On the unsupported evidence of a witness of this character, it is sought to bring home charges under the above two groups against a retired railway officer, an old Scotchman of 85 an invalid, almost bedridden English lady of 65, an artisan, Shaik Caibi, who had no hand in the occurrence and three wretched coolies, who have been cruelly deprived of their living for days together, having to attend Court and stand in the dock like common criminals. It would be a criminal miscarriage of justice.

PETTY SCUFFLE.

The Magistrate then gives briefly the facts that led to the filing of the suit, and in doing so concludes as follows:—After all it was but a petty scuffle, magnified as time went on into importance out of all proportions to its inherent merit, and almost assuming the aspect of a cause *celebre* on small scale. This outburst of temper on the part of the litigants, who are both on the shady side of sixty-eight, might have fizzled out, but it was not to be. The complainant, who had passed the best portion of his life in the atmosphere of one of the highest Courts of Law in the land, supported as he was by a witness of the stamp of Rodericks, himself the possessor of a lot of law books, has carried it on to the bitter end for now more than two years."

The Magistrate acquitted all the accused on the other charges, but remarking that he could not exonerate No. 1 from blame, found Imrie guilty under sections 448 and 426 I.P.C. and fined him Rs. 20.

A SERIOUS RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A serious scuffle resoluting in four death and several injuries occurred here last evening, near the Juma Mosque. The cause of the quarrel was that in the course of usual discussion on roligious injuctions of two sects of Mahomedans, it is alleged that each party used abusive language towards the beliefs of the other. First, there were heated verbal alterations which soon culminated in a hand-to-hand fighting, where in big knifes were frequently used, This incident is purely a matter of religious quarrel among Mahomedans themselves, and has no political significance, The police is investigating and has so far made three arrests,

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.
ASTHMA CURE
TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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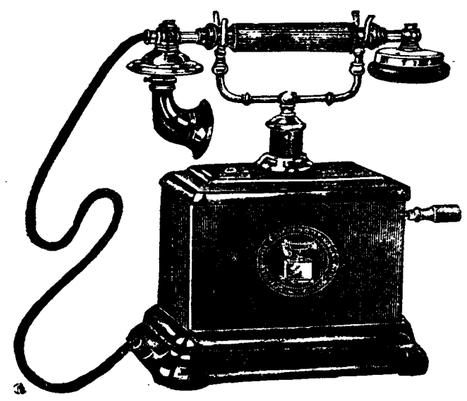

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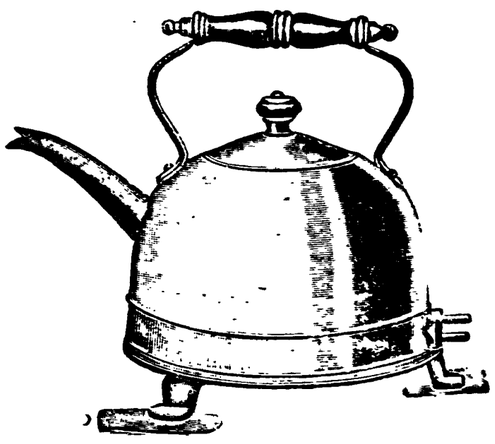

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and
LORD WILLINGDON, Governor of Madras.

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HARDSHIPS OF DECK PASSENGERS.

GOVT. APPOINTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The question of improving the scale of accommodation provided for deck passengers on native passenger ships has been discussion for many years past. Numerous recommendations were made by a special Commission appointed by the Government of India as long ago as 1890. These recommendations remained in abeyance for some years and were re-considered in 1913 and 1914, but the war made action impossible. In 1919 the Government of India brought them forward again, and consulted maritime local Government, and it now appears that the local Governments are not unanimous in their opinions.

In view of these differences, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small committee of experts to investigate the whole question of sufficiency of the scale of accommodation and sanitary conveniences at present provided for deck passengers. The committee will consist of a chairman, a medical or sanitary officer, two representatives nominated by Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce, respectively, and an Indian gentleman and a secretary.

The nominee of the Bengal Chamber will be Capt. P. De St. Croix, Marine Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Calcutta, whose name has been submitted to the Government by the Chamber.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT THE SALLE FRANCAISE.

M. Clemenceau, yesterday afternoon, visited the Salle Francaise, Apollo Bunder, where a small but distinguished audience of Indians and Europeans had assembled to receive so notable a visitor. M. Peltier, the popular and energetic Secretary and moving spirit of the Salle, delivered an address of honour and of welcome, in which he gave a brief account of how the institution from a small beginning and through many difficulties had risen to its present useful and assured position as a centre for the propagation of French ideals and culture in Bombay. The visitor replied in a delightfully informal speech, describing the French genius as it seemed to him, a Frenchman. The Frenchman was an unaggressive friendly person, but wherever he might be he radiated a influence, and in times of stress he always rose to the occasion. The speaker quoted certain instances which had come to his own knowledge during the war. And in another field he praised the courage and constancy of M. Peltier who in spite of obstacles which would have daunted other men, had carried on the Salle Francaise till it reached its present stage of established prosperity and usefulness. "No man worthy of the name seeks a reward. The reward is within", said M. Clemenceau, as he congratulated M. Peltier on his work for France. He also, though with an evident shyness which made some members of the audience smile, spoke with approval of the work of some French Catholic Missionaries.

We hope that the visit of Monsieur Clemenceau may serve to call public attention to the existence of the Salle Francaise. In a huge city like Bombay there must be many hundreds of men and women who know French and would rejoice in the French literary atmosphere which M. Peltier is aiming to create.

KISANS' MEETING AT GHAZADPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

A largely attended meeting of the Kisans was held on the 27th instant at Ghazadpur, with Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru in the chair, and resolutions were passed condemning the massacre of the kisans at Rao Bareilly, and the Mahajan's "nazarana" and other illegal exactions.

RATIFICATION OF DRAFT CONVENTION.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO LABOUR PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The following resolutions will be moved by Sir Thomas Holland in the Legislative Assembly and by the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee in the Council of State, relating to Labour problems in India:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council (a) that he should ratify the Draft Convention, limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919; (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature the legislation necessary to give effect to this convention as applied to British India by Article 10 thereof.

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General (a) that he should ratify the Draft Convention concerning unemployment, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919; (b) that he should after such investigation regarding unemployment in India, as he may think fit, take steps to create regular public employment agencies in so far as the same may be necessary to facilitate the migration of labour; ((c) that such agencies, when created, should be provided with Advisory Boards, representatives of employers and workers.

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should examine the recommendation concerning unemployment adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919, in order to determine to what extent it is desirable to give effect thereto.

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council (a) that he should make enquiry into the possibility of making arrangements for the disinfection of wool, infected with anthrax spores, as suggested in the recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919; (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature such legislation as may be necessary to enable him to give effect to the recommendation, if after due enquiry, he is satisfied as to the necessity for so doing.

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should give effect to the recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, adopted by the general Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919, and should take steps to introduce in the Indian Legislature the legislation necessary to that end.

GOVT. HEALTH SERVICES.

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should examine the possibility of giving effect to the recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919.

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council (a) that he should ratify the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children in industrial employment, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October, subject to the following reservations:—

(i) that it shall not apply to factories employing more than 10 but less than 20 persons, unless the local Government so direct.

(ii) that transitional regulations shall be made regarding children between the ages of 9 and 12 already lawfully employed in factories.

(b) That steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature the legislation necessary to give effect to the Draft Convention as applied to British India by Article 6 thereof, and subject to the reservations above stated.

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death took place on Saturday night at Calcutta of Mr. B. W. Gough, at the age of seventy, for many years well-known in the journalistic and sporting circles in Calcutta.

* * * *

The President of the Tavoy Chamber of Commerce alluded to the critical state of mining industry following on the slump in the prices of tin, wolfram and timber, the industry in the district. He said the industry stands the risk of sudden and complete stopping unless some remedial measures are taken.

* * * *

Lady Craddock presented prizes at the conclusion of the Rangoon Horse Show on Satudday.

* * * *

Mr. G. W. Hills, an Anglo-Indian employee of the Burmah Oil Company, was on Saturday, charged with falsification of accounts while acting as sales agent at Kyaukse. He was found not guilty and was acquitted.

* * * *

A tablet to twelve men of the Burma Railway Staff, who fell during the war was unveiled on Saturday, by Mr. Howe, C.I.E., Managing Director, now visiting Burma.

* * * *

In the final of the 15th Hussars Cup Tournament yesterday, the 19th Hussars beat the Cavalry School by 9 goals to 1. The cup was presented by Sir H. Butler.

* * * *

Over 600 guests accepted the invitation of of the I. C. S. to a ball at the Chutter Munzil last night. The ball was a brilliant success. (A. P.).

* * * *

Major and Mrs. Roberts have arrived at and Sir Valentine Chirol has left Government House, Madras.

* * * *

The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay (Westward bound) 27th January.

* * * *

A provisional liquidator has been appointed by the Calcutta High Court for the Oriental Navigation Company.

* * * *

Orders have been issued for the disbandment of 2/17th Infantry (Loyal Regiment) raised during the war.

* * * *

A Rangoon message of January 29 says:—

Mr. H. L. Stevenson C.S., officiates Commissioner, Tenasserim *vice* Mr. Handiman, appointed Chairman Deck Passenger's Enquiry Committee.

* * * *

Mr. C. M. Webb and W. B. Brander, both C. S. are appointed Members of the Legislative Council but liable to terminate when the Burma Reform come into effect.

* * * *

The Duke on Sunday afternoon attended the finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship, and at night was present at dinner party at Government House, to which a large number of distinguished residents of Calcutta were invited.

* * * *

The Governor of Madras leaves Madras on Friday next for Vellore to preside at the annual police sports.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

TO WOMEN GRADUATES OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A matter of interest to the women graduates of the Indian Universities is the formation of the International Federation of University women. The idea arose in 1919 when some of the graduates of Europe and America finding a wide-spread desire for some form of organisation which would develop the fullest possible intercourse between University women of America and the British Empire, formed the above Federation. This led to two conferences one in 1918 and the other in 1919, attended by representatives from different countries. Its objects are:—

(a) To promote understanding between University women of different countries.

(b) To promote the echange of lectures and scholars of different Universities.

(c) To coopeiate with the National Bureaux of Education, and thereby strengthen those foundations of International fellowship which must form the basis of the League of Nations.

(d) To have centres of sociability in the chief University towns, where members of this large international academic family will meet.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

It was agreed that membership in this Federation should be by Associations, not individually. Full membership is granted to National Organisations with a membership of 500 or more, entitling the Association to send two delegates and a councillor to the annual conference and Associate membership to National organisations with less than 500 members and entitling to one delegate only.

For the present the headquarters are in London, and the Officers are a president and an executive secretary, and one councillor from each National Federation, entitled to full membership.

At the invitation of the first annual conference the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union sent a delegate, one of the members at present studying in England. It was however found that this Union is in no sense a National Association, being a local body, and having in its membership graduates of non-Indian Universities as well, and so our representative could not be received as a voting delegate. Immediately after this the Secretary of the Federation wrote to our Union urging the formation of a National unit, so that India may be fully represented in the movement.

NATIONAL UNIT FOR INDIA.

The plan proposed for India is that National units should be formed in the chief University centres and that all the unis be united in one Federation of Indian University Women, which would be eligible for full membership in the International Federation. Already one such unit has been formed in Calcutta.

The matter has been discussed by the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union, and it has been decided to form a separate unit of women qualified in Indian Universities and this unit will work quite independently of the B. P. W. G. Union.

OBJECTS OF FEDERATION.

The objects of the Federation will be:—

A To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunities for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by the University women.

B To facilitate intercourse and cooperation between University women and maintain their interest in and connection with academic life.

C To encourage post graduate studies and to stimulate the interest of women in public life.

The annual subscription will be fixed at not more than Rs. 2.

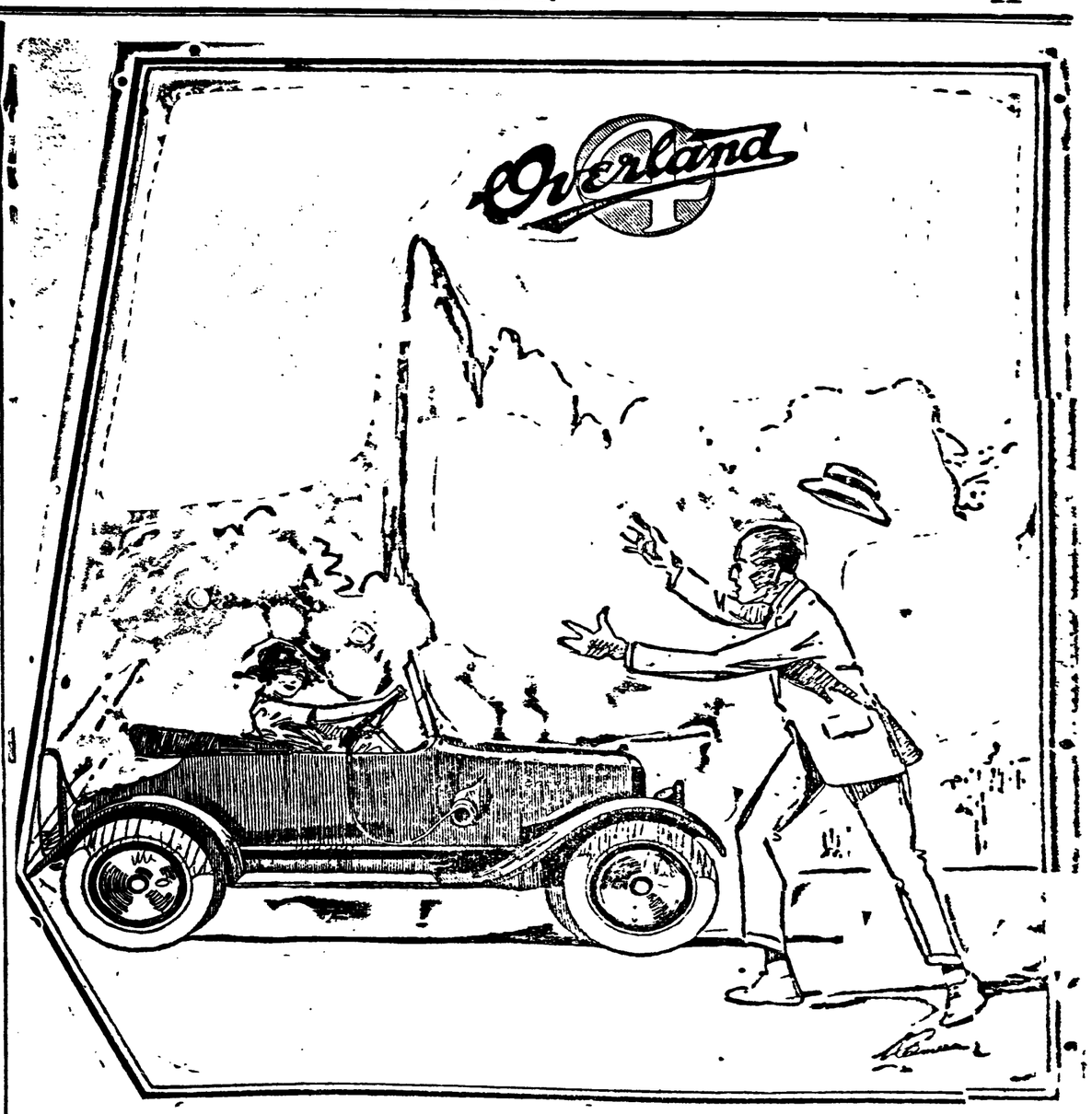
It is hoped that women graduates of Indian Universities in the Bombay Presidency will come forward to support the movement, and try and attend the meeting shortly to be arranged to decide what steps should be taken be the matter.

All communications should be addressed to:—Dr. (Miss) J. Mistri, Bonny Building, New Churni Road, Girgaum.

Mr. Barkeley Smith, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Agra, held a cooperative durbar at his residence on Thursday. Replying to the addresses of Mr. Tikait Narain and other workers in the cause of cooperation, Mr, Smith said, during his peregrinations in the district on tour, he was often reminded of how much there was that remained to be done for this country—such as more education, roads, railways, banking, manufactures, afforestation, *et hoc genus omne*. The zemindars should help the tenants, the strong should help the weak. (A. P.).

In the Cathedral, Church of St. Paul, on Sunday morning a special service was held in connection with the inauguration of the Bengal Legislative Council. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught attended. Special prayers were offered for King-Emperor, Queen and Royal Family, Viceroy, and Governors of Provinces, Legislative Council, people of India and for unity.

The Governor has approved of the election of Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai as Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council. (A. P.).



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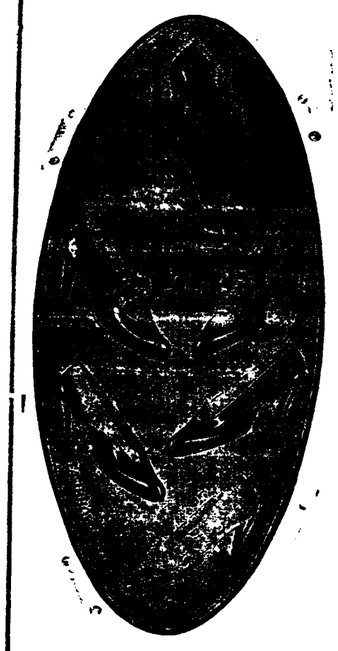

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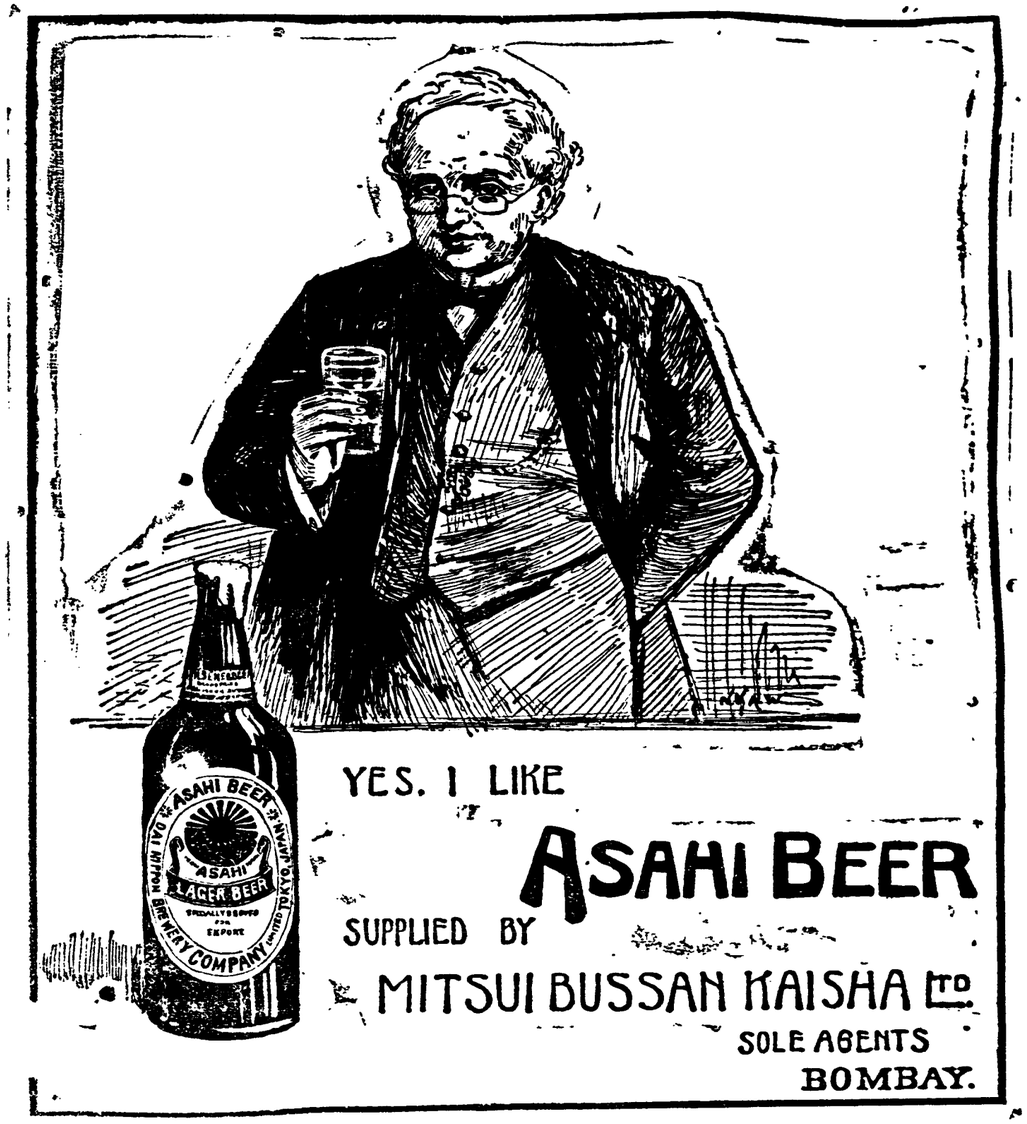

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